THE LITERARY DIGEST

Hale May 1905
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NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1905

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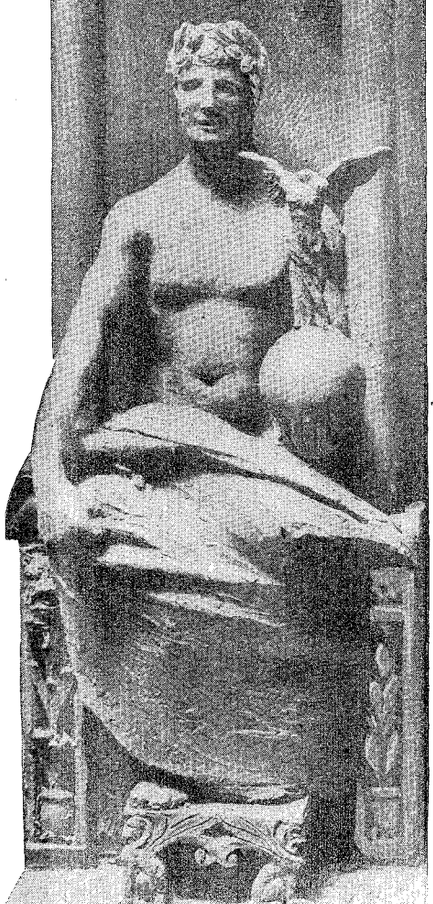

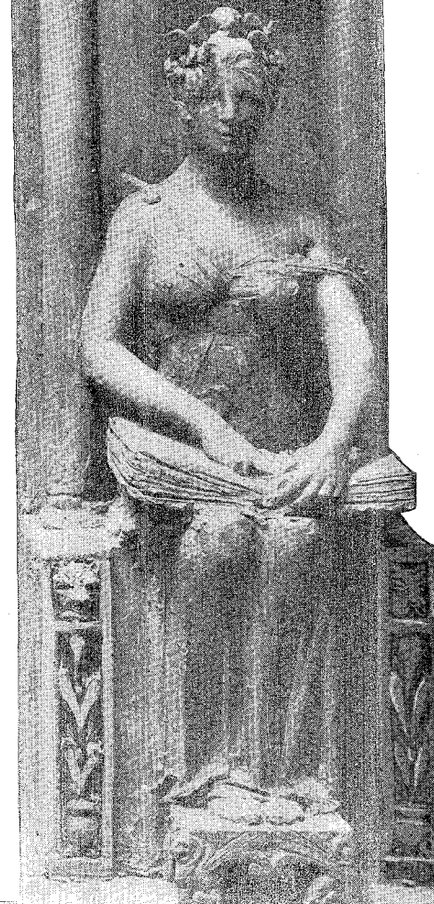

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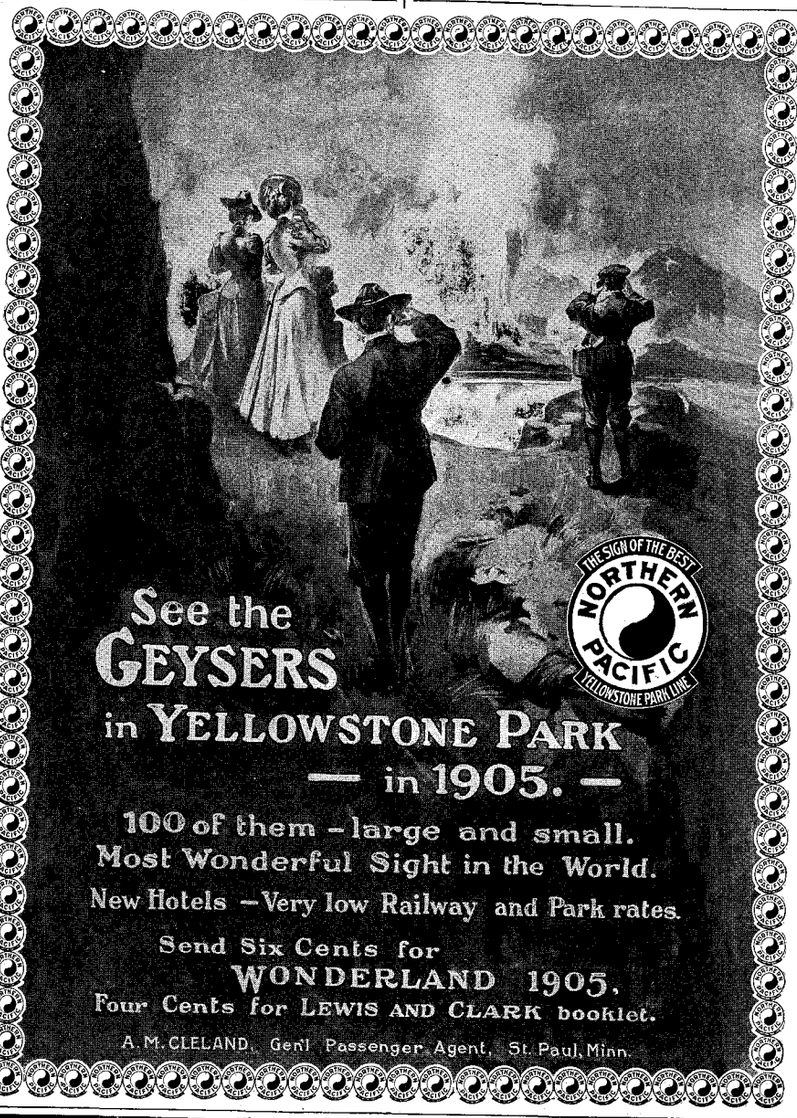
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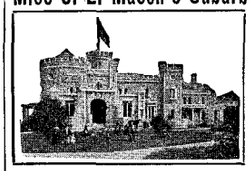

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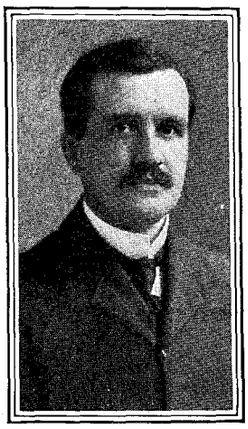

WILSON H. BROWN,
A member of the Common Council who voted against the "gas steal."

THOMAS DOLAN,
President of the gas company, who surrendered new gas lease.

hang at our belt. When that day comes, the world will realize that it might as well award us the palm for supremacy in every line of sport."

RESULTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS FIGHT.

THE sudden termination of the gas fight in Philadelphia in an overwhelming victory of the people was an end that neither the public nor the press of that city seemed to have anticipated. The results and far-reaching effects surpassed their fondest hopes. As the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"It is not strange that Philadelphians pinch themselves and wonder whether it is all really true. Israel Durham, whose word was law a week ago in local administration, a political exile! John Weaver, ignored by the ring-leaders and threatened with impeachment, not only master of the city government, but recognized as head of the purified Republican organization which is to rise on the Durham machine's ruins!"

On the 1st of May, when the newspapers were calling the gas lease a "steal," denouncing Boss Israel W. Durham and his organization as "grafters" and accusing them of trying to loot the city, they did not intimate in their columns that they had any purpose of bringing about a grand popular uprising against the hosts of corruption. The ward gatherings and the monster mass-meetings that were held, the committees of seventy and of nine which were appointed, the "man hunts" that were instituted against councilmen, and the threats of social ostracism and something worse that were made, all appeared at the start to have no object in view except to help Mayor Weaver in his efforts to kill the gas bill by forcing a sufficient number of the city councils to sustain his veto. But when all this was accomplished, and the Gas Company refused to accept any favors from the execrated politicians, out of fear, as it was supposed, for an honest, courageous mayor, backed by strong public opinion, then the ambitions of the newspapers and the people began to grow, and a determined war on corruption in general was

JOHN WEAVER,
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Republican "boss" who abdicated in the face of the popular uprising.

"CHARLIE" SEGER,
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PETER E. COSTELLO,
Deposed director of Public Works, typical "ring" politician.

JAMES P. MCNICHOL,
"Business" partner of Durham, who probably loses millions in contracts.

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LEADERS AND LIEUTENANTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA FIGHT.

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declared. Thus *The Public Ledger* (Ind.), which took a prominent part in the fight, exhorts:

"The infamous gas lease is dead for the present, but the aim of the people of this municipality is to remove absolutely the baleful conditions that make gas leases probable or other schemes of the same kind even mentionable; to take from corrupt contractors and their tools the power to waste the public money; to banish the thieves to private life and lift the community up to the plane of good citizenship, good morals, and honorable, safe government."

BADGE WORN BY CITIZENS. IT HELPED.

These expressions of *The Public Ledger* seem to voice the sentiments of the citizens of Philadelphia, for they are raising funds and organizing permanent clubs with the purpose of keeping up the fight against corruption in all its varied forms. The example set by the long-suffering Quaker City is being attentively watched and approvingly discussed by papers from all over the country. Says the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.):

"Voters of all cities may learn much about gang tactics and gang daring and gang shrewdness and gang rottenness by watching closely the fight in Philadelphia between the boss, the gang, and the franchise-seekers on the one side and Mayor Weaver and the public on the other side. The St. Louis combine, at its worst, never was so brazen in its operations as the Philadelphia gang, and never was such a gigantic game attempted here as the proposed seventy-five-year lease of the Philadelphia gas plant."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) also sees in this fight a lesson for all machine-ridden communities, and continues:

"Those political combinations for the satisfaction of political greed exist only by the sufferance of the popular indifference of somnolence. It has existed in Philadelphia solely on those qualities. The State machine has the same foundation. In Pittsburg those qualities have permitted the persistent prosecution of politics for personal benefit. All that is necessary to stop such things is that the public conscience shall awaken. No machine—not even the Tweed clique in its palmiest days—seemed so impregnably entrenched as the Durham clique. Yet a few weeks of aroused public opinion has driven it to retreat."

Whether the exposure and war on corruption and other recent events will have a tendency to strengthen the Socialist Party, and

THE REAL BOSSES TAKE A HAND.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

advance the cause of municipal ownership is a mooted question. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) asserts that "ten thousand speeches by the most eloquent Socialists would not have been so effective as the circulation broadcast of the terms of the proposed lease in Philadelphia." But the papers in that city which have been the most prominent in the fight are emphatically against municipal ownership. *The Public Ledger* states what seems to be the prevailing opinion of Philadelphians in the following manner:

"Don't let any citizen be troubled by this side issue of municipal ownership or municipal management or control of public utilities which indiscreet persons are attempting to throw into the arena. Thrust it aside peremptorily and decisively at this time as an unfortunate bait or lure of the enemy. There is now one single, plain issue before the people, which every child can understand and which every honest man in the city can support with all his heart and soul, without misgiving, without debate and without the slightest questioning as to its wisdom and expediency—and that issue is, throw the rascals out of the city government; stop the thieving and grafting; give Americans the free ballot and a fair count; drag the police out of politics; put the contractors and looters under the discipline of the city instead of permitting the Government to stay slavishly under the feet of the contractors, and, in a word, bring back to Philadelphia American government in fact and in form."

NEW YORK FRANCHISE-TAX LAW SUSTAINED.

THE large increase of revenue provided for almost every city in New York State by the franchise-tax law causes regret and gratification, respectively, to the corporations that are hit and the other taxpayers who are relieved, by the United States Supreme Court's decision upholding the statute. The newspapers of the State feel that the importance of the decision can hardly be overestimated.

New York City alone, according to a table prepared by Comptroller Grout, should receive on July 1 for back taxes and interest, 1900 to 1904 inclusive, the sum of $24,008,863.21. Naturally the comptroller says: "I am overjoyed at the decision." He adds, however: "But I can't say that I am surprised. It was what I had expected." The following brief account of how the law stands now is compiled from the columns of *The World:*

The bill for the franchise law was prepared in 1899, and was introduced by Senator John Ford and favored by Governor Roosevelt. It was passed in its present form at a special session of the legislature. In 1900 the tax was first levied, and ever since then the public-service corporations affected have been fighting it in the courts and withholding payment of their just and lawful share of the public burdens. Former Chief-Judge Earl, as referee, reported in favor of the constitutionality of the law. Justice Herrick confirmed the report. The Appellate Division of the Third Department reversed Judge Herrick. The Court of Appeals reversed the Appellate Division, and the United States Supreme Court now sustains the Court of Appeals.

The law is very simple. Prior to its passage franchises went untaxed. Under the tax law their position was unique in that they were taxable neither as real estate nor as personal property. Altho representing immense value, franchises contributed next to nothing to the public treasury. All that the franchise-tax law does is to declare that franchises are real property and taxable as such, precisely as lands and houses are taxed. As a concession to the corporations the assessments are made by the State Tax Commission and not by local assessors.

In commenting upon the resistance of the corporations *The Wall Street Journal* remarks:

"The action of the corporations in trying to escape this tax has been ill-judged from the beginning; it has cost them a large sum in litigation and interest, and it has had much effect in producing an unfavorable public sentiment toward them."

The law is undoubtedly a popular one. As *The Tribune* remarks:

"It is, moreover, a signal victory for the great body of the people in their campaign to make the great corporations which are enriched by public gifts and patronage bear their fair share of the public burden."

The Evening Post manifests a similar friendly attitude toward the law. It says:

"The decision handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court in

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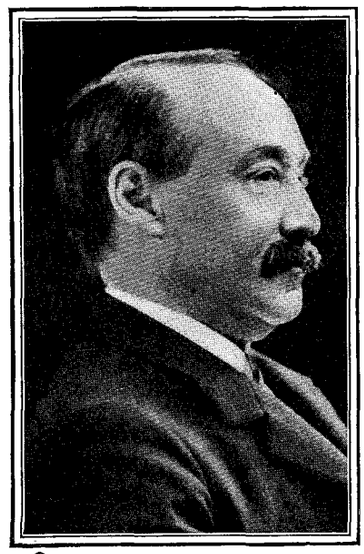
the franchise-tax cases will be greeted, and rightly, with profound popular approval. That it is good law the somewhat unusual spectacle of a unanimous bench will attest. . . . It is additional ground for gratulation that for once the highest judicial tribunal of the country has spoken with no divided voice. Ever since the income-tax decisions and the various insular cases, the court has seemed hardly to know its own mind, and the spectacle of an almost equally divided court in every important case has not been edifying. Our Populist and Socialist friends will also note that the present decision seriously weakens their view that the Supreme Court is held in leash by unscrupulous capitalists."



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
New Secretary of the Navy. A descendent of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon.

The case has settled some very important points of law respecting the taxing power of the State. The right to compel corporations to share in the burden of supporting the Government can no longer be questioned, while statutes copied after the New York franchise-tax law can not be successfully assailed on the ground that they impair the obligation of contracts. This was the main objection raised by the corporations, and in passing upon it the court said:

"It must be borne in mind that presumptively all property within the territorial limits of the State is subject to its taxing power.

"It would not be doubted that if a grant of specific, tangible property like a tract of land and the payment therefor was a gross sum, no implication of an exemption from taxation would arise. Whether the amount was large or small, greater or less, if the payment was distinctly the consideration of the grant, that which was granted would pass into the bulk of material property, and, like all such property, be subject to taxation. Nor would this result be altered by the fact that the payment was to be made annually instead of by a single sum in gross. If it was real estate, it would be equivalent to the conveyance of the tract subject to ground rent, and the grantee taking the title would hold it liable to taxation upon its value. If this be true in reference to a grant of tangible property, it is equally true with respect to a grant of a franchise, for a franchise, tho intangible, is none the less property, and oftentimes property of great value. Indeed, growing out of the conditions of modern business, a large proportion of available property is to be found in intangible things like franchises."

New Secretary of the Navy.—In designating Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, to be the new head of the Navy Department, the Maryland papers seem to think that President Roosevelt has accorded to their State no more than a deserved and well-earned honor. Maryland, as the Baltimore *Sun* points out, "has been closely identified with the navy. Its great training-school for officers is here at the capital of the State." All local papers refer to Mr. Bonaparte as a representative citizen, and declare that the President could not have made a better selection in Maryland; so the new Secretary of the Navy certainly goes to Washington with the good wishes of the Maryland press regardless of politics. They have even gone to the pains of answering in advance the questions that are being asked as to what political party Mr. Bonaparte belongs. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) protests that the widely prevailing impression that he is not a "thoroughgoing Republican" is a wholly mistaken one. "He is," says *The News*, "a good deal of the same kind of a Republican that the late Abram S. Hewitt was a Democrat." "But," continues *The News*, in taking a survey of the past twenty-five years, "it is safe to say that Mr. Bonaparte has had more to do with making it possible for the Republican party to be a real power in this State than any other one man." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) also calls Mr. Bonaparte a Republican, but states that he has identified himself only with the better elements of his party. *The Sun* recalls the fact that Mr. Bonaparte was the only Republican Presidential elector chosen in Maryland in 1904 and that he led the poll. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) has the following to say as to Mr. Bonaparte's politics: "Tho a Republican, Mr. Bonaparte has given evidence of independent leanings in more than one campaign, and has never felt it incumbent upon him to endorse all the acts of his party."

REORGANIZATION OF THE EQUITABLE.

WHILE some of the metropolitan papers think that a more drastic housecleaning will be necessary before the Equitable Life Assurance Society can regain public confidence, it must be said that the action of the directors last week provided for the removal of the chief target of their attack. At Friday's meeting a resolution was adopted in which Mr. Hyde is "requested, within three months, to divest himself of the control of the stock of the society, on such terms and conditions as shall be satisfactory." The board also voted that a chairman of the board be created, with plenary power over all departments and affairs of the society. This will remove the chief cause of newspaper criticism—Mr. Hdye's control. The relinquishment of control was voluntary on Mr. Hyde's part, following the resignation of three of the directors who had demanded, in the "Frick report," that President Alexander, Vice-President Hyde, and Gage Tarbell be ousted from office. Instead of ousting these three officials, who have been the leaders of the warring factions, the meeting grew so warm that Messrs. Frick, Harriman, and Bliss themselves retired, after

UNCLE SAM—"The Equitable Life is all rght, but I don't like the Hyde bound edition." —Jack in the Glenwood Springs (Colo.) *Post*.

which Mr. Hyde announced his willingness to relinquish control. He said:

"By the resignations of these gentlemen this board stands more truly purified than if I had gone out of it. Now I am willing to offer the control of my stock on such terms as may be deemed wise. I have said that I never would get out under compulsion. Now I do so voluntarily. I have quarreled with Mr. Alexander and he with me, and there is still bitter feeling between us, but he

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never tried to put me out of my property for the benefit of his own pocket, as these gentlemen have done."

This rather slurring reference to the retiring directors is generally taken to relate to the suspicion that they were trying to gain control of the company and its immense funds under the guise of purifying its staff of officers. The paragraph in the Frick investigating committee's report recommending the removal of Hyde, Alexander, and Tarbell, ran thus:

"The extraordinary powers of the principal officers of the society carry with them the highest measure of responsibility. The committee finds that of these the president, vice-president, and the second vice-president have fallen far short of their duty both in acts of commission and omission, and changes in these officers should be made. The loose and irregular methods obtaining in the management are largely due both to the example of the acts and the example of the neglect of these officers. The shortcomings in inferior executive officers are largely due to the methods which the principal officers have encouraged or permitted, and so far as correction of these irregularities calls for further removals of officials that matter should be dealt with and largely controlled by the judgment of the reorganized management."

The Wall Street Journal thinks the directors made a deplorable mistake. It says:

"The fatuity which has characterized the actions of the protagonists in the Equitable trouble from the start is still the most notable characteristic of the situation. The refusal of the directors to accept the Frick report and the consequences thereof is the most deplorable mistake that has yet been made by that body.

"Suppose that the report is unduly drastic, and that in making it the committee 'leaned backward' so as to avoid the least suspicion of a 'whitewash.' Suppose that it is hard for Alexander and Hyde and Tarbell to have to get out of the company. The one clear fact is that the Equitable Company can not go on doing business with either faction triumphant and in control, or with the management composed as it is at present. If the Equitable Company is to continue in business it must be reorganized, and there must be a complete exposition of its condition and of the acts of the management. It may be that popular sentiment is running hopelessly against the present officers, and that popular sentiment is unfair to them. In some respects this is perhaps true. It is perhaps true that many of the things which have been done are not regarded as wrong by the financial world, and that for some of the other things which have been done legitimate excuse can be found in other ways. Granting all this, it is still quite evident that public sentiment is the one governing influence in the affairs of the company and that whatever else the company does it must satisfy public sentiment. This can only be done by the retirement of the three officers and a complete reorganization—if necessary from top to bottom."

The New York *Herald* believes that the most important thing for the public to bear in mind is the fact that the solvency of the company is unshaken. It remarks:

"Amid the uproar and confusion of the Equitable wrangle, the charges and counter charges, it is well for the policy-holders to bear in mind that the solvency of the company is in no wise impugned.

"This is the first and most important thing to be considered, for assuming that each of the six hundred thousand policy-holders has on the average four possible dependents, we have nearly two and a half million persons vitally interested in the stability of the Equitable Company.

"In the long run these persons will be not hurt but benefited by the present storm ventilating the hitherto concealed irregularities in the company's management and preparing the way for reforms. This outcome is evident even now through all the clamor of yesterday's meeting of directors and through the dust kicked up by interested parties to becloud the real issues.

"That the report of the Frick investigating committee was impartial as between the warring factions among the company's officials is attested by the bitterness with which its findings were combated from both sides. It found that Second Vice-President Tarbell has been doing unwarranted things; that First Vice-President Hyde has been guilty of flagrant irregularities, and that his present opponent, President Alexander, if he has not participated, has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in permitting all these things to occur. . . . . .

"It is admitted that an efficient supervising official is needed and that reorganization is imperative, but it is not proposed to expose the irregularities or dispense with the services of the officials responsible for them and for the present deplorable position of this great corporation. The one way to restore the confidence of the policy-holders and the public would be to make a clean breast of the miserable business. Nothing is so injurious as uncertainty, doubt, and suspicion. The personal intrigues and squabbles and ambitions of officials are of little importance compared with the interests of the policy-holders, who have hundreds of millions at stake, and even this vast interest is subservient to that of the public—of the State which created and is responsible for this corporation.

"It is the duty of the Insurance Department of this State to see that these interests are asserted and protected. In view of yesterday's events it becomes the imperative duty of Superintendent Hendricks to assert himself and wield the official powers with which he is invested to make known the whole truth, allay existing fears, protect the policy-holders, and assert the majesty of this Commonwealth."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF even Philadelphia can arouse itself, why not Russia?—*The New York World.*

OHIO Republicans feel sure their platform is safe since Secretary Taft can stand on it.—*The Chicago News.*

PHILADELPHIA'S citizens may yet become so thoroughly aroused as to go to the primaries and run their own elections.—*The Washington Star.*

THAT Ohio convention handled the railroad issue with all the resolute firmness with which the average individual handles a hot potato.—*The Chicago News.*

BY making a wide detour and coming up from behind Russian cavalry discovered that it is physically possible for the Japs to turn around.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

YOUNG swells at an Eastern university have been ordered to give up their bulldogs. Sympathy for dumb animals is growing in this country all the time.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Sultan of Zanzibar wants an American warship present at his coronation services. As the Sultan does not owe us anything, his request will probably be denied.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Colorado campaign for the governorship has started again, as many prominent citizens think it unfair to allow one man to occupy the chair more than eight days.—*The Washington Times.*

ADDICKS declares that Delaware will return to the Democratic column as soon as he retires from politics. Even Republicans will hardly object to Delaware going Democratic under those terms.—*The Washington Post.*

ANOTHER BOARD OF INQUIRY.

"What is father striking for, mother? Higher wages?"
"No, dear. The wages are satisfactory."
"Is he striking for shorter hours?"
"No, dear. The hours are satisfactory. It's a sympathetic strike."
"Sympathy for us, mother?"
"No, dear." —McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

END OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

GENERAL surprise is being expressed over the fact that the theaters throughout the country are closing this year much earlier than usual. The New York *Dramatic Mirror's* statistics relating to the plays that have claimed metropolitan attention reveals a rather gloomy summary for the season. Out of two hundred and twenty-four new plays but fourteen went above the hundred mark, and but thirty-six ran for fifty performances and over. A comparison with last year's recapitulation shows that managers had to depend upon eighty-nine revivals during 1904-05, to thirty-seven during 1903-04. Two plays only have had phenomenal runs: "The Music Master" and "The College Widow." *The Mirror* comments editorially:

MR. GEORGE ADE,

Author of "The College Widow," one of the two most successful plays of the season in New York.

"Bad as business has been in New York, there is every reason to believe that it has been worse the country over, taken as a whole. Outside cities, early in the season, had to take up with plays that failed last season in New York, and in many places this foisting of unmarketable or damaged 'goods' was resented, to the great loss of the exploiters. Later in the season plays that had not achieved success here, yet had been kept on at a loss that they might get some sort of reputation for 'the provinces,' fared little or no better on the road.

"It is notable that most of the real successes of the season have been of plays produced by managers who are not members of the theatrical trust, which organization's component parts have been hit hard now for two seasons, while they are at the moment the targets for legitimate criticism of the press from one end of the country to the other, for their mismanagement of the great institution they have seized. Their hold on the theater may, as a result of press demands, be officially inquired into, if it is not loosened by interests which they have abused and which must act at last for self-preservation. The outlook is serious, not only for the ring but for all concerned in the theater; for it is plain that the trust's operations have inspired a distrust of the theater on the part of the public that it would take honest and equitable administration, with a natural variety of enterprise, a long time to remove."

The increased number of revivals seems significant to the New York *Evening Post*, but it adds:

"It may denote simply a mere temporary lack of new material, or a radical change in managerial policy. Doubtless, many of the old plays are vastly better than most of the new ones, but the present dearth of playwrights with any capacity or inclination for serious work is, nevertheless, deplorable. It is not, however, in the least surprising. It is simply the natural result, foretold over and over again by observers of the contemporary stage, of the dog-in-the-manger policy which has smothered healthful opposition and rivalry of all kinds, and exhausted all existing resources without making any provision for their renewal."

The same paper points to Aldrich's "Judith of Bethulia" as one of the most artistic productions of the season.

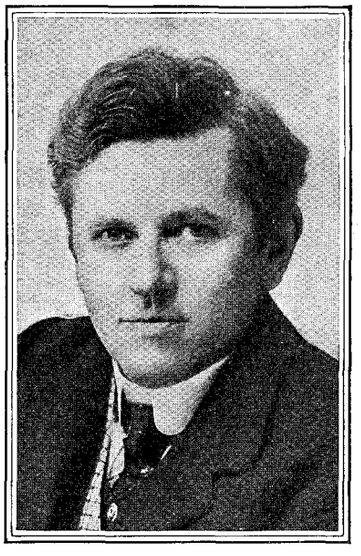
The interest shown by the public in American plays has shifted the attitude of the manager somewhat, and the opportunity for the American dramatist has never been so propitious as now. Daniel Frohman is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying:

"There are no arbitrary fashions in plays beyond the general one of appealing by irresistible convictions to strong human interest and to human emotion, but those works embodying national characteristics are, for an American audience, more certain of a successful appeal than the exotic drama."

Writing in *Leslie's Monthly* of the year's advance in drama, Walter Pritchard Eaton remarks:

"The public has reached the point of satiety after a long diet of imported plays. Only a drama that transcends nationality can now be considered significant to us, and few new plays do that, certainly none imported during the current season. The American public has reached the point, in other words, where it is, unconsciously, no doubt, aware of its own individuality, its own racial rights, and hungers for vital representation of American life and manners, for something native. It longs to feel confidence in its own authors and actors. Therefore the production of a fresh and vital play about American life, or the development of a native player into an actor of authority and charm is what is significant. George Ade has written 'The College Widow,' and Mr. Belasco has developed David Warfield—or given him the chance to develop, which is almost as creditable and quite as rare—and so the season has not been barren."

It was George Ade who not very long ago wrote in the New York *Herald* that not only did the managers seem to desire wholesome American comedies, but that there was an evident inclination to return to melodrama. Editorially, *The Reader Magazine* supports Mr. Ade's view, calling attention, however, to the fact that we are given melodrama modified by the word "refined"—such plays for example as "Leah Kleschna," "Sunday," and "Sherlock Holmes." The New York *Times* recently published a symposium of managerial views upon the dramatic season just drawing to a close. David Belasco, always pessimistic about the situation, wrote:



MR. DAVID WARFIELD,

Who has achieved phenomenal success in "The Music Master," a new play by Mr. Charles Klein.

"The trouble is not that there are too many theaters, but that among these theaters there is too little competition. This sums up the situation in a word, for it stands for the evils that have been brought about by the commercialism of the drama through the methods and influences of the theatrical trust. . . . .

"The genuine successes of the past season in New York have been so few that they can be counted on one's fingers. It has been a worse year than that which preceded it; the coming year will be still more disastrous unless there shall be some heroic revolt on the part of intelligent and art-loving managers against the arbitrary and grinding commercial principles that control the American stage of to-day."

Charles Frohman's representative considers the public the arbiter of the theater's fate. "If there is at any time anything wrong with the stage," he said, "it isn't the drama itself that is to blame, or the managers, but the playgoing public." If this be so, it is encouraging to find such managers as Klaw & Erlanger stating that the theater public is becoming more discriminating.

Whatever press comments there have been on the subject of dramatic conditions have all emphasized the growing favor of the

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American play and the radical change in management which will come as a result of public opinion. In the mean time, bands of ardent reformers are getting together. Concerning these *The Reader Magazine* remarks:

"There has never been a time in the history of the drama when there were not those who, having gone to the theater, have come away with the idea that they could make it better. Criticism is supposed to separate the wheat from the chaff, for the audience, playwright, and actor; but the desire for reform in theater conditions has, within recent years, manifested itself through bands of theorists who have formed societies for the uplifting of the stage. Such efforts are of interest, chiefly because of the people they attract, people whom the theater, as an existing institution, would like to reach. Charles Sprague Smith, author of 'Barbizon Days,' and director of the New York People's Institute, approaches the subject from a purely practical viewpoint; he would place desirable plays within reach of the masses, and especially of school-children, by so reducing the prices on certain days as to make it possible for them to purchase seats. He gave, last year, several successful matinées, when Ben Greet and Edith Wynne Matthison appeared in 'The Merchant of Venice' before a juvenile audience, which appreciated what it got, and yet paid but twenty-five cents for it; so with those people, living in the crowded quarters of a large city, who, as part of an audience, are keen to beauty and responsive to thought. This year Mr. Smith has advanced still further; he has arranged with certain companies to meet him half way, and to reserve for him, at times, a number of seats in different parts of the theater, to dispose of at nominal cost. He is wise in seeking cooperation from the best that is at present on our stage; he has his audience—and when a People's Theater comes, by his judicious advances, he will have the good will of the recognized manager and the actor."

The same editorial calls attention to the Progressive Stage Society, and the National Art Theater Society, each of which has as its aim to infuse new blood into stagnant conditions.

The past season has likewise shown a notable increase in the number of stock companies, and many critics have expressed a hope that the old stock régime might be recalled to life. Several actors are accumulating repertoires, which are making encouraging demands upon whatever ability they may possess. No critic has attempted to tell us the reasons for these seeming changes; the dramatic comments sound a final note of questioning: what result will the disastrous consequences of the year just ending have upon next year's drama?

RUSSIAN REALISM.

ANY one interested in the broader tendencies of modern fictional art will find suggestive matter in Prince Kropotkin's recent book, "Russian Literature." Realism is the note emphasized in all the important work of the literary men of modern Russia, but, according to Prince Kropotkin, it is a realism different from that of other literatures. It is realism with a "higher background" of idealistic purpose. In his opinion, the influence of certain Russian writers will change some of the most firmly established canons of literary art. It remains a question, he says, whether realism in the Russian novel dates from Púshkin or Gógol; but "there is no doubt that it was Gógol's writings which introduced into Russian literature the social element, and social criticism based upon the analysis of the conditions within Russia itself." He continues:

"Realism in art was much discussed some time ago, in connection chiefly with the first writings of Zola; but we Russians, who had had Gógol, and knew realism in its best form, could not fall in with the views of the French realists. We saw in Zola a tremendous amount of the same romanticism which he combated; and in his realism, such as it appeared in his writings of the first period, we saw a step backward from the realism of Balzac. For us, realism could not be limited to a mere anatomy of society: it had to have a higher background; the realistic description had to be made subservient to an idealistic aim. Still less could we understand realism as a description only of the lowest aspects of life, because, to limit one's observations to the lowest aspects of life only, is not to be a realist. Real life has besides and within its lowest manifestation its highest ones as well. Degeneracy is not the sole nor dominant feature of modern society, if we look at it as a whole.

"Realism in France was certainly a necessary protest, partly against unbridled Romanticism, but chiefly against the elegant art which glided on the surface and refused to glance at the often most inelegant motives of elegant acts—the art which purposely ignored the often horrible consequences of the so-called correct and elegant life. For Russia this protest was not necessary. Since Gógol, art could not be limited to any class of society. It was bound to embody them all, to treat them all realistically, and to penetrate beneath the surface of social relations. Therefore there was no need of the exaggeration which in France was a necessary and sound reaction. There was no need, moreover, to fall into extremes in order to free art from dull moralization. Our great realist, Gógol, had already shown to his followers how realism can be put to the service of higher aims, without losing anything of its penetration or ceasing to be a true reproduction of life."

This type of realism found its highest realization in the work of Turguénef and Tolstóy—"the two greatest novelists of Russia if not of their century altogether."

After serfdom was abolished, in 1861, "new and far deeper problems concerning the life and ideals of the Russian people rose before every thinking Russian." Literature attempted to show something of the real character of that mass "of nearly fifty million people, whose manners of life, whose creed, ways of thinking, and ideals were totally different from those of the educated classes, and who at the same time were as unknown to the would-be leaders of progress as if these millions spoke quite a different language and belonged to a quite different race." Out of this movement grew "a new, eminently realistic school of folk-novelists. . . . And the result was the appearance of quite a number of writers who broke new ground and, by cultivating a very high conception concerning the duties of art in the representation of the poorer, uneducated classes, opened, I am inclined to think, a new page in the evolution of the novel for the literature of all nations." Of Ryeshétnikoff, the founder of this ultra-realistic school of Russian folk-novelists, the author writes:

"The literary defects of all Ryeshétnikoff's work are only too evident. Yet in spite of them, he may claim to be considered as the initiator of a new style of novel, which has its artistic value, notwithstanding its want of form and the ultra-realism of both its conception and structure. There is not the slightest trace of romanticism in his work; no heroes; nothing but that great, indifferent, hardly individualized crowd, among which there are no striking colors, no giants; all is small; all interests are limited to a microscopically narrow neighborhood. . . . . .

"His writings are a violent protest against esthetics, and even against all sorts of conventional art. . . . He would have felt ashamed if, even unconsciously, he had resorted anywhere to dramatic effects in order to touch his readers—just as the public speaker who entirely relies upon the beauty of the thought he develops would feel ashamed if some merely oratorical expression escaped his lips."

Maxim Gorky, says Prince Kropotkin, derives by direct artistic descent from Ryeshétnikoff. We read:

"Gorky is a great artist; he is a poet; but he is also a child of that long series of folk-novelists whom Russia has had for the last half century, and he has utilized their experience, he has found at last that happy combination of realism and idealism for which the Russian folk-novelists have been striving for so many years. Ryeshétnikoff and his school tried to write novels of an ultra-realistic character without any trace of idealization. They restrained themselves whenever they felt inclined to generalize, to create, to idealize. They tried to write mere diaries, in which events, great and small, important and insignificant, were related with an equal exactitude, without even changing the tone of the narrative. We have seen that in this way, by dint of their talent, they were able to obtain the most poignant effects; but like the historian who vainly tries to be impartial, yet always remains a party man, they had not avoided the idealization which they so much dreaded. They could

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not avoid it. A work of art is always personal; do what he may the author's sympathies will necessarily appear in his creation, and he will always idealize those who answer to them. Gorky does not object in the least to a certain idealization. In his adherence to truth he is as much of a realist as Ryeshétnikoff; but he idealizes in the same sense as Turguénef did when he pictured Rúdin, Helen, or Bazároff. He even says that we must idealize, and he chooses for idealization the type he admired most among those tramps whom he knew—the rebel."

REJECTION OF "LYCIDAS" BY THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MORE attention seems to have accrued to the Royal Academy this year through its rejection of Mr. Havard Thomas's statue of "Lycidas" than through all the works of art which won the approval of its hanging committee. In fact, the Academy's action in regard to this statue may be said to have afforded London the artistic sensation of the season.

Altho his name is hardly known to the general public, Mr. Havard Thomas, it appears, has for years enjoyed the distinction of being a marked man among his fellow sculptors. Instead of figuring persistently in the annual exhibitions, he has devoted the past sixteen years to living at Capri and studying the Greek statuary in Italian museums. D. S. MacColl, in *The Saturday Review*, writes of him:

"For many years he has exiled himself from London and its chances of work, advancement, and notoriety, so that he might pursue the problems of his art. In that single-minded pursuit he has become the most learned of our sculptors in the theory and practise of his craft; but his slow critical adjusting of knowledge and art is only measured by his occasional returns to this country with the fruits of two or three years' work. . . . Wherever English sculptors meet, what Havard Thomas is doing is a subject of keen inquiry and interest. When he does return he is expected to bring with him fresh ideas and an expression of them that will supply a tonic to our anemic schools. In the present spring Mr. Thomas made one of these returns, and the word went round the studios that he had brought a most remarkable work, the fruit of years of thought and labor. The sculptors who had seen it were immensely impressed, and everybody was eager for its appearance at the Academy. The Academy, it was thought, would seize the chance of regaining some little of the credit that has been so grievously shaken."

The Academy, however, did not seize its "opportunity," and the rejected statue found shelter in the New Gallery. It is described as "a male nude study rather less than life size." The material is wax, but the artist "by deft coloring and handling has produced the effect of bronze." We are told that two and a half years went to the completion of this statue.

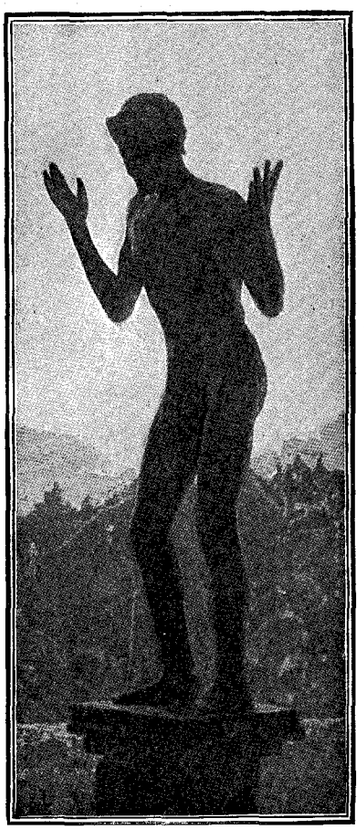
In spite of the storm raised by its rejection of this work, the Academy has offered no official explanation. It endures the clamors of the critics with the same imperturbability with which it greeted the suggestions of a government commission some forty years ago, or the advice of the Committee of the Lords last autumn in regard to its administration of the Chantrey Bequest. But one "leading Academician" has been moved to offer, anonymously, an explanation through the public press. In *The Evening Standard* he writes: "The rejection was made on the ground that the work represents a modern tendency which the responsible authorities for the time being are not prepared to encourage—a tendency to loose sculpture. . . . They consider that in certain details it is, so to speak, photographically incorrect. It gives the expression of life without being true to life." To this Mr. MacColl answers:

"Nothing more fatuous than his last phrase was ever uttered. . . . If there is a dangerous tendency in Mr. Thomas's statue, it is towards photographic accuracy at the expense of the expression of life, the rigid copying of a model without due sacrifice and emphasis. It is so 'tight' that it would be difficult to find its analogue in English sculpture."

Mr. Arthur Symons describes the "Lycidas" as "simple and sensitive," and refers to its rejection by the Royal Academy as an "honor." The London *Academy* characterizes the statue as "the most scholarly, original, and sincere piece of sculpture that an Englishman has produced for many years," and remarks, further:

"Its offense to the academic mind is an absolute mystery. Not only is it exquisitely finished, but it is even, we should have thought, in sympathy with the tendencies of modern academic sculpture which are toward the Florentine Renaissance of Donatello and Luca della Robbia, rather than, as formerly, influenced by the Greek classics.

"The Royal Academy has once more asserted that mediocrity is the only sure claim to recognition. Silly imitations of Donatello are sure of a place, but this work, which is no imitation at all, but informed with the spirit of the Renaissance, while retaining a sure hold of nature, is shocking to their susceptibilities."



MR. HAVARD THOMAS'S "LYCIDAS."

"The most scholarly, original and sincere piece of sculpture that an Englishman has produced for many years," says the London *Academy*.

The art critic of the London *Spectator* writes:

"The modeling of the figure is subtle and close to life, and recalls Verrocchio and Donatello, and also has some of the qualities of archaic Greek sculpture. It would no doubt be easy to point out a stiffness in the pose of the arms; but it is equally easy to point out the fineness of the head, and the life which animates the whole surface of the body. The sincerity of the study of form of every part, and the absence of show, should have insured the acceptance of this work by any institution which was alive to the interests of serious art."

The critic of *The Outlook* (London) writes vehemently as follows:

"This hostility on the part of officialdom to sincerity and character is no new thing. It was shown by the Salon officials who rejected Corot and Rousseau and Millet, and by those who attacked the Preraphaelites. In each case it was veiled under the charge of ugliness. In each case time has proved that sincerity and character are a necessary part of true beauty, and that the artists who condemned them are themselves condemned as empty mediocrities. Can the academic crusaders against sincerity and character expect a better fate? . . . Nevertheless, every case like that of the 'Lycidas,' in which sincerity and character in a work of art are publicly censured by the authorities of the Royal Academy, does good service by calling the attention of a still wider public to the difference between art that is strong and vital and art that is effete and dead. When the difference is thoroughly realized, the coming of the surgeon to remove the atrophied tissues can not long be delayed."

The London *Graphic* attributes the rejection of the "Lycidas" to its "conspicuous lack of anatomical construction." It adds:

"Yet the modeling is marvelous. Modeling, of course, is not always sculpture—in fact, it is essentially not sculpture, but only

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a stage of it, and that not the highest. But it has the air of an early Greek work modified by early Italian Renaissance. It is frankly ugly, as ugly as the 'St. John' of M. Rodin, not only in its pose but in its parts; and yet it has an element of greatness and style that will doubtless appeal powerfully to the connoisseur."

A PERIL TO OUR LANGUAGE.

"IT is not from the quarter of license that any danger to our speech arises," claims Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury. Professor Lounsbury fills the chair of English at Yale University, and is known as the writer of eminently readable magazine articles on various technicalities of the English language. "If peril exist at all," he says, "it comes from the ignorant formalism and affected precision which wage perpetual war with the high-honored idioms of our tongue, or array themselves in hostility to its natural development." In an article on "The Standard of Usage" (*Harper's Magazine*, June) he goes on to say:

"It is no infrequent remark that in these latter days there exists a distinct tendency toward lawlessness in usage, a distinct indisposition to defer to authority. We are told that the language of the man in the street is held up as the all-sufficient standard. If this statement were ever true, it was never less true than now. There might have been apparent justification for an assertion of this sort in the great creative Elizabethan period. Then no restraints upon expression seem to have been recognized outside of the taste or knowledge of the writer. As a consequence, the loosest language of conversation was reproduced with fidelity in the speech of the drama, then the principal national literature. But nothing of this freedom is found now. A constant supervision over speech is exercised by the amateur champions of propriety who are ensconced at every fireside. In colleges and academies and high schools an army of instructors, assumed to be experts, are regularly engaged in holding in check any attempt to indulge in real or supposed lawlessness."

When men think not so much of what they want to say as of how they are going to say it, what they write is fairly certain to lose something of the freshness which springs from unconsciousness. On this point he writes further:

"No one can be expected to speak with ease when before his mind looms constantly the prospect of possible criticism of the words and constructions he has employed. If grammar, or what he considers grammar, prevents him from resorting to usages to which he sees no objection, it has in one way been harmful if in another way it has been helpful. Correctness may have been secured, but spontaneity is gone."

So far Professor Lounsbury is assuming that the grammars and manuals of usage are absolutely trustworthy. "But no such statement," he says, "can be made of most of them, if, indeed, of any." To quote further:

"It is an unfortunate fact that since the middle of the eighteenth century, when works of this nature first began to be much in evidence and to exert distinct influence, far the larger proportion of them have been produced by men who had little acquaintance with the practise of the best writers and even less with the history and development of grammatical forms and constructions. Their lack of this knowledge led them frequently to put in its place assertions based not upon what usage really is, but upon what in their opinion it ought to be. They evolved or adopted artificial rules for the government of expression. By these they tested the correctness of whatever was written, and proclaimed their own superiority to the great authors of our speech by pointing out the numerous violations of them into which such authors had been unhappily betrayed. As these rules were copied and repeated by others, a fictitious standard of propriety was set up in numerous instances and is largely responsible for many of the current misconceptions which now prevail as to what is grammatical. . . . . .

"Assertions as to what is proper or improper in speech are now, indeed, encountered everywhere. They naturally form a constituent part of grammars. They furnish the sole contents of some manuals. They turn up in most unexpected places in books and periodicals of every sort. It is a subject upon which every one feels himself competent to lay down the law. It has now become practically impossible for any writer so to express himself that he shall not run foul of the convictions of some person who has fixed upon the employment of a particular word or construction as his test of correctness of usage. Should any person seriously set out to observe every one of the various and varying utterances put forth for his guidance by all the members of this volunteer army of guardians of the speech, he would in process of time find himself without any language to use whatever."

If there is any revolt against the authority of such guides, if there is any lack of deference to the rules they seek to impose, says Professor Lounsbury, it is a condition of things to be welcomed, and not to be deplored.

THE MOST WHIMSICAL OF PAINTERS.

MUCH emphasis has been laid upon the frequent eccentricities of men of genius, more particularly, perhaps, in the case of those whose genius found expression in music. But the histories of famous painters also furnish striking instances, such as that of Goya, the Spanish Rembrandt, who, when he was painting the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, "kept the hero of Waterloo in a rigid attitude for hours, at the least movement threatening him with a dagger." But according to Mr. W. H. Cotton, it remains for the Anglo-Saxons to claim the most whimsical of painters in Turner, the great artist to the exploitation of whose pictures so much of Ruskin's life was devoted. Says Mr. Cotton, writing in *Leslie's Weekly*:

J. W. M. TURNER,
The great English painter, who, it is alleged, was the most eccentric of all artists.

"He was a short, grubby person, with a blotched, red face and 'the smallest, dirtiest hands on record'—and his house was worthy of his appearance; the gallery where he kept his priceless pictures—he often refused to part with them, tho offered enormous sums—was covered with dust, the windows were broken and old papers were stuffed in the holes, the covering on the floor was foul with dirt and mold, the walls were streaked with wet, and in one place the plaster had fallen behind one picture until it bulged out over the frame with the mass of accumulated mortar and rubbish it upheld. From time to time this uninhabitable den was deserted by its owner, who disappeared among the sailors' taverns of London's water-front, or tramped through some foreign country, his destination unknown. Toward the end of his life he used his great house merely as a gallery for his pictures, and lived under assumed names in various quiet, out-of-the-way parts of London, jealously hiding his place of residence from his friends, with whom he held no communication. During one of these excursions, anxious friends, having searched all London, at last found him in a little cottage in Chelsea, dying; he was propped up in an armchair, gazing through the window upon the world outside. . . . . .

"It was at the academy that he showed himself to be the oddest of men, sometimes sending a canvas filled with meaningless lines upon a dirty gray ground to be changed on 'varnishing day' into a work of great beauty before the eyes of the idlers who had collected around the dingy figure squatting on a step-ladder, with his worn brushes and filthy palette, painting a masterpiece. For years the titles of his pictures had attached quotations from a manuscript poem called the 'Fallacies of Hope.' The poem itself was never found after Turner's death, and it is believed never existed except in the painter's mind."

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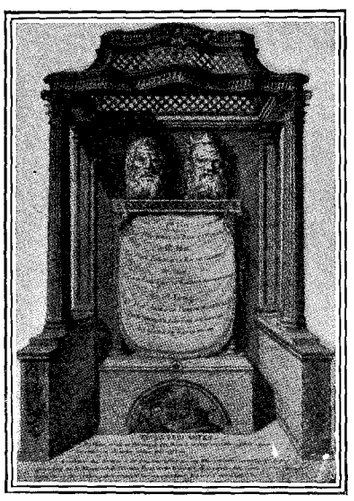
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME ANCIENT TALKING-MACHINES.

THERE have been many attempts to show that the Scriptural assertion "There is nothing new under the sun" is literally true, and it is a fact that much that we consider invention is only revival. Wendell Phillips's once famous lecture on "The Lost Arts" went even further, asserting that some ancient inventions still remain lost to modern engineers and scientists. Some time ago a French scholar, M. Édouard Fournier, published a book entitled "History of the Old-New," filled with instances of ancient knowledge that is to-day regarded as up to date. The investigator along this line, however, is rather apt to make excessive claims. An example is an article on old talking-machines, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by Henry Réné d'Allemagne under the title "Ancestors of the Phonograph." The machines described were attempts to imitate speech by making working models of the vocal organs. The phonograph, on the other hand, reproduces rather than imitates and can scarcely be regarded as a descendant of such models. M. d'Allemagne says:



TALKING-HEADS MADE BY THE ABBÉ MICAL IN 1783.

"Tradition asserts that the famous Albert the Great made a speaking-head that was a veritable wonder, but Thomas Aquinas, who was a pupil of the celebrated *savant*, regarding the invention as a work of the Evil One, broke it to pieces. The illustrious Bishop of Ratisbon, seeing this, cried out: 'So perishes the work of thirty years.'

"Later, Valentine Merbiz made, for the amusement of Queen Catherine of Sweden, another talking-head which was said to be able, at its inventor's pleasure, to answer questions in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or French.

"We lack information regarding this astonishing masterpiece, and may be permitted to cherish a certain degree of skepticism about it. It is very probable that its performances were due to some ingenious ventriloquist, who was able to make the mouth of his automaton move, while he himself did the talking without moving his lips. . . . . .

"The first talking-machine about which we have really accurate data was constructed by the Abbé Mical, and presented by him, on July 2, 1783, to the Academy of Sciences."

The accompanying illustration, from an engraving in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, shows Mical's talking-machine. The dialogue that the two heads were capable of carrying on is printed below them. The writer goes on to say:

"The Abbé declared that his work was the solution of a mechanical problem which before his day had been considered very difficult, if not insoluble, and he adds: 'The Academy of Sciences said in its report that these speaking-heads might throw great light on the mechanism of the vocal organs and on the functions of speech. The learned assembly declared that this work was worthy of its approval as well from its importance as from its execution.' The 'Dictionnaire Universel' asserts that these heads were broken up by their inventor, but Montuchat says that they were sold by him, for a considerable sum, to a foreign nobleman.

"In the journals of the latter part of the eighteenth century there was mention of a talking-head that had been made about that time by a certain Wolfgang von Kempelen, born in 1737. . . . The *Journal des Savants* of October, 1787, mentions a fourth phonograph made by C. S. Kratzenstein; unfortunately we have only a brief notice of this invention, giving no other information about the inventor or the method of construction. . . . . .

"Ingenious persons found that it was simpler to reach the same results by less honest means: thus in 1783 a ventriloquist made all Paris run to see a talking-head that he declared he had invented. This figure, which measured about a foot and a half in height, answered all questions distinctly, but, as in the case of the famous calculating-horse that piqued the curiosity of scientists and others in Berlin recently, it was quickly found that it was not endowed with intelligence; it was the showman who answered the questions put to his automaton, summoning to his aid the secrets of ventriloquism. However this may be . . . it is none the less certain that in the eighteenth century were made talking-machines of remarkable ingenuity, which must have been constructed on principles similar to those of the charming little singing-birds . . . of whose manufacture the Swiss have a kind of monopoly."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ANT AS A MEDICINE.

HAVING thoroughly exploited the curative powers of the bee, writers have now apparently turned to the ant. The latter, like the former, owes its medicinal virtues to the formic acid that it contains. Indeed, this acid owes its name to the ant [Latin *formica*]. But while the living bee is able to administer a hypodermic injection of the drug, the ant must be killed in order to get it. If we are to judge from some recent French investigations, formic acid is likely to prove valuable as a stimulant and tonic, and the high regard in which ants were held by the ancients as a medicine would seem to be justified. Says a contributor to *Cosmos* (May 6):

"The pharmacopœia of the ancients borrowed from the animal kingdom a number of medicaments—serpents' flesh, snails, ants' oil—for the most part now quite forgotten.

"The work of Brown-Séquard opened the way to research which has justified the use of certain of these odd medicines, and has given a plausible explanation of some of them and of their mode of action.

"We now extract from the thyroid gland and the suprarenal capsules, active drugs that must be handled with great prudence, and altho the modern pharmacist has neglected to put the flesh of the serpent on his list, the scientists of the Pasteur Institute make a very active serum with its venom.

"The secretions of certain animals, such as musk and castor, have kept their place in modern formularies.

"The ancients utilized crushed ants as a topical application, and also internally, especially in cases of peripheral paralysis of the limbs. In some countries the peasants simply plunge the paralyzed limb into an ant-hill. In Germany ants are sometimes used in general baths, in local vapor baths and fomentations, for paralysis, rheumatism, and gout. . . . . .

"Formic acid is a violent caustic, acting perhaps with even greater energy than nitric acid itself; this action could probably be utilized in the cauterization of tumors. Diluted, it is sometimes used on inveterate ulcers, whose cure it seems to hasten. . . . . .

"Formic acid enters into divers preparations of the old pharmacy, such as the acoustic balm of Minderer, the 'water of magnanimity,' etc., and even into several preparations used in Germany at the present day. . . . . .

"According to the investigations of M. Clement, of Lyons, formic acid is a very important drug. It augments considerably the muscular strength and the resistance to fatigue. . . . Its use causes to disappear the sensation of fatigue in the limbs, often felt on awaking in the morning. . . . These statements have probably only relative value, but Clement has supported them by experiments with Mosso's ergograph on a young man of 22 years. . . . The results showed that after the use of formic acid the subject was able to furnish ten periods of work instead of five, and to raise a weight 479 times instead of 232, making an expenditure of 106 kilogrammeters of energy instead of 21. In brief the formic acid made the man do five times more work than his normal amount. No known substance has hitherto given such an excess of energy. . . . .

"This note of M. Clement brought out another from M. L. Garrigue, who has been studying for several years the influence of

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formic acid on the organism. Garrigue uses the formiates of soda and lime instead of the pure acid. He first injected solutions into the veins and cellular tissue of rabbits . . . after which he did not hesitate to experiment on himself. . . . The results were rapid—greatly increased appetite and cerebral and physical activity. . . .

"The first effect of the formiates, when injected or absorbed by the stomach, is to lower the arterial tension. The subject soon feels more steady, his thoughts are lighter, his nights better, his appetite good. . . . What is the action? It remains still somewhat obscure. M. Garrigue says: 'The formic salts do not act by their mass, but by the impulse that they give to the exchanges: they remain in the organism, so that their effects not only accumulate but are infinitely multiplied.'

"A recent communication from M. Huchard to the Academy of Medicine would appear to confirm these conclusions. . . . The acts, however, are not yet well established, despite these investigations. We must still have confirmatory experiments, but as the drug is not poisonous these will be easy to carry out. It used to be said: 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard!' Now we must say 'O sluggard, eat ants; thou shalt thus incorporate their courage, their resistance to fatigue and—who knows—perhaps their spirit of economy!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW ANIMALCULES BEHAVE.

TO use such a word as "behavior" with regard to the actions of one-celled organisms, such as infusoria, may seem little less than absurdity, but after carefully observing them for ten years, Prof. Herbert S. Jennings tells us that he has come to the conclusion that their movements are not purely mechanical—mere simple reactions to stimuli, as he had once thought—but that they show the germs of intelligence. The simple organisms, in fact, behave just like men; only so much the more simply as their structure is more simple. Professor Jennings describes his investigations and sets forth his conclusions in a book published by the Carnegie Institution in Washington. We quote from a review in *Nature*, London, entitled "The Rudiments of Behavior." Says the reviewer:

"When effectively stimulated by agents of almost any kind, the animalcule moves backward and turns to a structurally defined side of its minute body, while at the same time it may continue to revolve on its long axis. In relation to all sorts of stimuli, the behavior seemed exceedingly simple and machine-like. But Professor Jennings has been gradually discovering that the simple reaction-formula does not cover all the facts, and he now gives us news which seems almost too good to be true.

"He finds that even among unicellulars 'the behavior is not as a rule on the tropism plan—a set, forced method of reacting to each particular agent—but takes place in a much more flexible, less directly machine-like way, by the method of trial and error.' This is a momentous conclusion, notably in relation to comparative psychology. The data are foundation-stones for the science of animal behavior, and the author is to be congratulated on his demonstration that the ways of even very simple creatures are more than series of 'tropisms.'

"In his 'Introduction to Comparative Psychology' (1894), Dr. Lloyd Morgan told the story of his dog's attempts to bring a hooked walking-stick through a narrow gap in a fence. The dog 'tried' all possible methods of pulling the stick through the fence. Most of the attempts showed themselves to be 'error.' But the dog tried again and again, until he finally succeeded. He worked by the method of trial and error; and so, Professor Jennings now assures us, do the infusorians. [He says]:

"'This method of trial and error involves many of the fundamental qualities which we find in the behavior of higher animals, yet with the simplest possible basis in ways of action; a great portion of the behavior consisting often of but one or two definite movements, movements that are stereotyped when considered by themselves, but not stereotyped in their relation to the environment. This method leads upward, offering at every point opportunity for development, and showing even in the unicellular organisms what must be considered the beginnings of intelligence and of many other qualities found in higher animals. Tropic action doubtless occurs, but the main basis of behavior is in these organisms the method of trial and error.'"

The reviewer here reminds us that the dawning of intelligence has been discovered in the protozoa before, but it always has been reported by casual observers or by investigators unacquainted with the tropisms. Professor Jennings has made a special study of the tropisms, and declares that it is almost impossible to describe the behavior of the unicellulars intelligibly without using terms like "perception," "discrimination," and "intelligence." To quote again:

"Of course these are used in an 'objective sense,' and 'when their objective significance is kept in mind there is no theoretical objection to them, and they have the advantage that they bring out the identity of the objective factors in the behavior of animals with the objective factors in the behavior of man.'

"With such difficult subjects any evidence of the registration of experience was not to be expected, and the author is to be congratulated on having discovered considerable evidence in support of the thesis that the behavior of unicellulars is largely a method of trial and error, one reaction by trial and error becoming the basis for a succeeding reaction. This is surely a pathway leading to the high-road of intelligence.

"It is easy to make an inanimate system—a little potassium pill on a basin of water, or a tiny wound-up engine on a smooth table—which, once set a-going, will charge against an obstacle, will fail to overcome this, will recoil passively and charge again, and some observers have thought that, *mutatis mutandis*, the animalcule did little more. But Professor Jennings has shown that the infusorian, in relation to its experience of 'error,' changes its little tactics, and changes them again, until it succeeds. In a word, it profits by experience. The very essence of vitality, as Spencer pointed out, is in effective response to environment; but when we find an infusorian 'trying' one response after another, abandoning those that spell 'error,' we can not but feel that vitality has been raised to a second power; it is just beginning to be intelligent. The infusorian is more than a tropic automaton, it is playing a little game of tactics; perhaps if we could educate one it would develop the rudiments of strategy. It is, of course, extremely difficult to keep to a scrupulous objective record of what occurs, but we incline to think that Professor Jennings has supplied what comparative psychologists have been waiting for, namely, quite trustworthy accounts of the beginnings of selective or controlled behavior.

"'The method of trial and error involves some way of distinguishing error, and also, in some cases at least, some method of distinguishing success. The problem as to how this is done is the same for man and for the infusorian. We are compelled to postulate throughout the series certain physiological states to account for the negative reactions under error, and the positive reactions under success. In man these physiological states are those conditioning pain and pleasure. The 'method of trial and error' is evidently the same as reaction by 'selection of overproduced movements,' which plays so large a part in the theories of Spencer and Bain, and especially in the recent discussions of behavior by J. Mark Baldwin. The method of trial and error, which forms the most essential feature of the behavior of these lower organisms, is in complete contrast with the tropism schema, which has long been supposed to express the essential characteristics of their behavior."

In closing this notice of what he terms "studies in the infant school of life," the reviewer emphasizes their importance in relation to the general theory of animal behavior, and expresses his belief that Professor Jennings "has rescued the animalculæ from the bonds of automatism too hurriedly thrust on them, and has afforded a secure basis for the study of the evolution of intelligence."

A Chemical Definition of Life.—The old question "What is Life?" is discussed anew by Sir Oliver Lodge in *The North American Review* for May, in an article thus summarized by *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"Beginning with an examination of certain recent views in chemistry as to the manner in which atoms of various substances group themselves, and pointing out that fresh qualities are liable to be introduced as the groupings grow larger and become more complex, he inquires what new property may be expected of a compound containing billions of atoms attached to each other, not in a rigid manner, but by loose, unstable links. Such compounds are

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able constantly to rearrange themselves. Sir Oliver confesses that we could not guess what would happen in compounds of this kind, but we have a concrete answer to the question in the physiological development and structure of man. The cell possesses the power of uniting with other cells, and it absorbs into its own substance such portions as may be suitable, and rejects the unsuitable; thus begins the act of feeding. Such a cell, again, is split into two or more new cells, which separate and continue independent existence; thus begins the act of reproduction. In the same way Sir Oliver traces the development of the various functions of the perfected aggregation of the human body. This complex molecular aggregate is capable of being the vehicle of life, but we have as yet no answer to the question what life itself is. All efforts to generate life have been failures, and Sir Oliver dissents from those who regard life as being generated from matter by any such process as he has described. He regards it rather as a contact between the material frame of things and a universe higher and other than anything known to our senses."

MR. WESTINGHOUSE'S "EXHIBITION COLLISION."

THE exhibition of new brake and draft appliances to which the delegates to the recent railway congress were treated at the Westinghouse works at Pittsburg seems to have been misunderstood by the representatives of the daily press. With their eyes open for sensational features they seem with one accord to have fixed upon the test for absence of recoil in draft-gear, in which one section of a train was backed into another at a considerable speed. This appears to have been regarded as an exhibition of a mechanism whereby passenger trains may be enabled to collide with perfect safety to the passengers, and one paper seriously expresses grave doubts, on its editorial page, regarding the efficiency of such a device in actual practise, wisely noting that "the difference between an arranged collision and one occurring casually is very wide." We quote below the brief account of these tests as given in a technical journal, *The Railway and Engineering Review*, from which it will be seen that their sensational features were confined chiefly to the reportorial imagination. Says this paper:

"Some very interesting tests were made on a fifty-car freight train on the tracks of the Interworks Railway.

"This train of fifty heavy cars was equipped with the improved type of Westinghouse triple valve, the Westinghouse friction draft-gear, the American automatic brake-slack adjuster, and the Westinghouse automatic air-coupler. Each car had a light weight of 45,000 pounds and a rated capacity of 100,000 pounds, the total light weight of the train being 2,250,000 pounds.

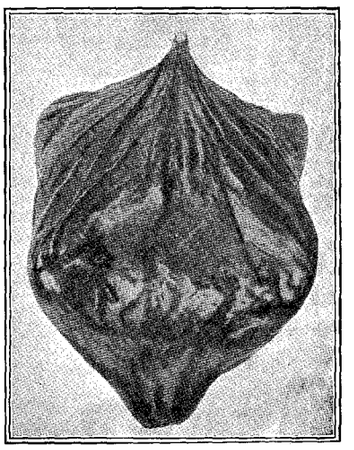
"The first test was to show the length of stop and the dissipation of shocks. The train was brought up to a speed of over 20 miles an hour, when an emergency application of the brakes was made from the rear.

"The second test was to show the capacity of the friction draft-gear for absorbing strains. In this test the train was standing still and the brakes were applied on the last ten cars. The locomotive was then backed up until all of the slack was taken out of the train, when it was again started ahead with full power.

"The third test was made to show the absence of recoil in the draft-gear and the automatic coupling of the air-brake hose. The train was separated into four parts, placed a short distance apart, and the locomotive with one part was backed at considerable speed into the first uncoupled section; then in turn into the two remaining sections, after which it was reversed and the completely coupled train was started ahead."

Fishing with Drugs.—In some of the South Sea Islands, the natives catch fish by stupefying them with the narcotic fruit of a tropical tree, the *Barringtonia speciosa*. The species, we are told by a writer in *The National Geographical Magazine*, is found in the Malay Archipelago, the Andaman Islands, and Ceylon, but the fruit is used for fishing also in other islands, whither it is carried by ocean currents. The tree grows near the shore and the fruit is apt to reach the water, where it floats, being very light. Its use for catching fish in Guam, our new island possession, is thus described by the writer referred to above:

"The fruit is pounded into a paste, inclosed in a bag, and kept over night. The time of an especially low tide is selected, and bags of the pounded fruit are taken out on the reef next morning and sunk in certain deep holes in the reef. The fish soon appear at the surface, some of them lifeless, others attempting to swim, or faintly struggling with their ventral side uppermost. The natives scoop them in their hands, sometimes even diving for them. Nothing more striking could be imagined than the picture presented by the conglomeration of strange shapes and bright colors—snake-like sea eels, voracious lizard-fishes, gar-like houndfishes, with their jaws prolonged into a sharp beak; long-snouted trumpet-fishes, flounders, porcupine-fish, bristling with spines; squirrel-fishes of the brightest and most beautiful colors—scarlet, rose color, and silver, and yellow and blue; parrot-fishes (Scarus), with large scales, parrot-like beaks, and intense colors, some of them a deep greenish blue, others looking as tho painted with blue and pink opaque colors; variegated Chætodons, called 'sea butterflies' by the natives; trunkfishes with horns and armor, leopard spotted groupers, hideous-looking, warty toadfishes, '*nufu*,' armed with poisonous spines, much dreaded by the natives, and a black fish with a spur on its forehead. As many young fish unfit for food are destroyed by this process, the Spanish Government forbade this method of fishing, but since the American occupation of the island the practise has been revived."



A FISH INTOXICANT.

The fruit of the *Barringtonia speciosa*, which is used by the natives of Guam, and other tropical islands of the Pacific, to stupefy fish.

LOSS OF SUBSTANCE WITH ODOR.

IT has long been known that odorous bodies part slowly with their substance in giving out their characteristic smells, even when they are apparently non-volatile; but the delicacy of the necessary measurements has hitherto prevented exact determination of this loss of weight. These measurements have recently been effected by the celebrated French chemist, Berthelot, who recently gave the Paris *Académie des Sciences* the particulars of a series of experiments made by him. These are thus described by the *Drogen Rundschau*, to quote a translation made for *The National Druggist:*

"The object of the experiment was to determine how much a strongly odorous material loses in weight by the exhalations on which the spreading of its odor depends. It will be readily understood that the measurements necessary to determine the desired facts must be of extreme delicacy, and this has been the reason why previous efforts in this direction have been failures. Incidentally, Berthelot had determined that a gram of iodoform lost in one hour one-millionth part of its weight. At this rate, the stuff would lose in one year 8,760 millionths, or less than one-hundredth part of a milligram [about $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a grain], and, therefore, it would require more than a hundred years (to be more accurate, over 114 years) for one single milligram of that substance to be used up in odorous emanations alone. When one remembers the pungent efficacy of that odor, one can not but be astounded at the fact. These remarkable figures are, however, far surpassed, when the savant comes to consider musk, the loss of which, in the same length of time, is far less, or in the neighborhood of only one-thousandth part of the same. So small, indeed, is it, that any degree of absolute accuracy in its determination is out of the question. In this connection, we would say that Berthelot has devised

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a process by which it is possible, using the facts which he has determined in this direction, to detect minute falsifications in odoriferous bodies."

Commenting on this *The National Druggist* goes on to say:

"In considering the statement made in regard to musk, we are reminded of a fact related by those who have visited the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is related that when the walls of the celebrated edifice were in process of construction, a large amount of musk, the contributions of hundreds of pious pilgrims, was mixed in with the mortar used in the masonry, and that after the lapse of a thousand and more years, the odor of the substance is yet plainly discernible. Especially is this the case with those to whom it is disagreeable, and to those who enter the building on a damp 'muggy' day."

STUDENT OR APPRENTICE?

WILL an occupation—trade or profession—be learned better by actually practising it or by attending a school where instruction is given in its rudiments? In old times the former method was almost exclusively in use, and altho the latter is replacing it, the apprentice system still finds favor with some persons who do not altogether approve the trade school. One of these is George W. Dickie of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, who in a recent paper read before the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, spoke as follows, according to a report in *The American Machinist:*

"The majority of tradesmen have been, and I think always will be, educated in the workshop. I noticed, however, four years ago, a tendency abroad to introduce a certain amount of technical work in the shops. I found this idea worked out and in operation in several of the large industrial institutions in England and in some places in Scotland. This I found especially the case in Berlin, where, in several large establishments, the apprentices had to spend two hours each day in the schoolroom attached to the works.

"There is a large class of industries, which, from the nature of the operations, can not be taught practically in any school. We could never expect to go to a trade-school and get fitters, riveters, etc., for work in the shipyard—such work could never find a place in any school. Then, the commercial element is almost excluded from the trade training of the school; that is, the ability to do work in commercial competition with others forms no part of such teaching, and this is the most important part of trade education. One hard thing for a boy to learn is to be prompt at work when the whistle blows at 7 o'clock, and to keep steadily doing effective work until the whistle blows at 5 o'clock in the evening, and thus acquire the ability to produce enough to enable his employer to keep him steadily employed, and give him the regular compensation for such work. The schools are not required to run a profitable business in order to keep open, and they thus fail to teach the most important thing that always confronts the tradesman: that is, that his production must be worth more in the market than the remuneration he expects to get for it.

"I am quite interested in the subject, and I occasionally visit the trade-schools, especially the evening schools for imparting technical knowledge to young men who are at work in the shops all day. They are doing a grand work, and they should receive support from all technical men. The day trade-schools are also a great help, but we must not expect too much from them. I do not think that they can ever take the place of the regular system of apprenticeship in the shop. We have a large number of apprentices, about 600, but not many of them come to us from the trade-schools."

Wild Horses on Sable Island.—Droves of wild, or "feral," horses inhabiting storm-swept Sable Island are described by A. P. Silver, of Halifax, in *The Empire Review* (April). In a note on Mr. Silver's article, *Nature* says:

"This island, which lies about eighty miles to the eastward of Nova Scotia, consists of an accumulation of loose sand, forming a pair of ridges united at the two ends and enclosing a shallow lake; tracts of grass are to be met with in places, as well as pools of fresh water. The droves of wild horses, or ponies, and herds of seals appear to be the chief mammalian inhabitants of the island. It is generally supposed that the original stock was landed from a Spanish wreck early in the sixteenth century, altho some writers make the introduction much later. Five-and-twenty years ago the number of ponies was estimated at between 500 and 600; at the present day there are less than 200, divided into five troops. Not more than two-thirds of these are pure-bred, the remainder being the offspring of mares crossed with introduced stallions. The introduction of these foreign stallions (which is to be regretted by the naturalist) has been a matter of great difficulty, as the strangers were attacked and wounded by the leaders of the droves. The author comments on the striking likeness of these wild ponies to the horses of the Parthenon frieze and to the now exterminated tarpan of Tartary. They also seem to resemble the wild horses of Mexico, altho their coat is doubtless longer. These resemblances seem to point to reversion to the primitive type of the species. All colors save gray characterize the pure-bred stock; but chestnut, with a dark streak on the back and on the withers, is the most common tint, after which come bays and browns."

Electricity in Railroading.—Commenting on the recent Railway Congress in Washington, *The Electrical World and Engineer* says, editorially:

"To ourselves it has been a matter of great pleasure to note the prominence of electricity in connection with this notable event, evidencing not only great opportunities at the present time, but the opening up of a vast new field in the near future, for the conquest of which the electrical forces, trained, drilled, expert, and enthusiastic as any Japanese army, are ready and eagerly waiting. This is indeed a psychological moment in the passing of steam railroads under the new régime of electricity, and in future years we may all look back upon the congress as the landmark from which to register advance. That which the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads are doing in America; that which the Lancashire & Yorkshire and other roads have done in England; that which the Orleans and other lines in France have tried with success; that which the Mediterranean system in Italy has proved available—can not long be delayed in its universal adoption. The revolution may not come quite so quickly or in quite the manner expected, but that it will come and is even now dawning upon the railroad world, no observant man will or can deny; and herein lies abundant encouragement for those who have helped introduce the greatest and most beneficial advance in railroad work since Stephenson, Ericsson, Stevens, Cooper, and Evans did their pioneer work with steam and on the steam locomotive. Their glory is none the less because younger and newer geniuses take the lead with the younger motive power at command. 'Thus God fulfils Himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world.'"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ALTHO it may seem rather odd at first sight," says *La Nature*, "molasses has been successfully used to make coal-dust up into briquettes [for fuel]. Crude molasses is utilized in the proportion of 1 to 1.5 per cent. in warm water. A little linseed-oil is added to counteract the tendency to absorb moisture that has been shown by briquettes thus prepared."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN our issue of May 13, under the head of "Science Brevities," we reprinted from *The New York Times* a paragraph concerning a man who took to bed with him a 32-candle-power lamp. Subsequently we quoted from a technical paper a note to the effect that this would be dangerous, as it might set the bed on fire. This warning, in another form, appears in a letter addressed to THE DIGEST by K. L. Aitken, who writes: "The scheme is novel, but exceedingly dangerous, for the amount and intensity of the heat radiated from the ordinary incandescent lamp is appreciated by very few people. The idea might easily be popularized, and therefore the following extracts from tests may serve as a warning: 'A 16-candle-power lamp was rested lightly against a vertically placed white pine board, and a spot, about one inch in diameter, and of a light brown color, appeared after about four hours. When a strip of well-seasoned varnished oak was substituted for the pine, the varnish became blistered in three minutes, and blackened in about fifteen. The wood near the point of contact was charred but was not ignited. With the lamp incased in two thicknesses of muslin, the latter became scorched in one minute, in three minutes gave off smoke, and at the end of six minutes, when the muslin was removed and fresh air reached its interior, burst into flame. A newspaper was carbonized in three minutes, and ignited in forty-five. When the lamp was immersed in half a pint of water, the latter boiled within an hour. Again, with the lamp buried in cotton wool, the wool soon scorched and ultimately burst into flame. A lamp in contact with celluloid fired it in less than five minutes.' From the above you will appreciate the risk of placing a 32-candle-power lamp under bed-clothes. To my mind the electrical man who did this was guilty of criminal negligence."

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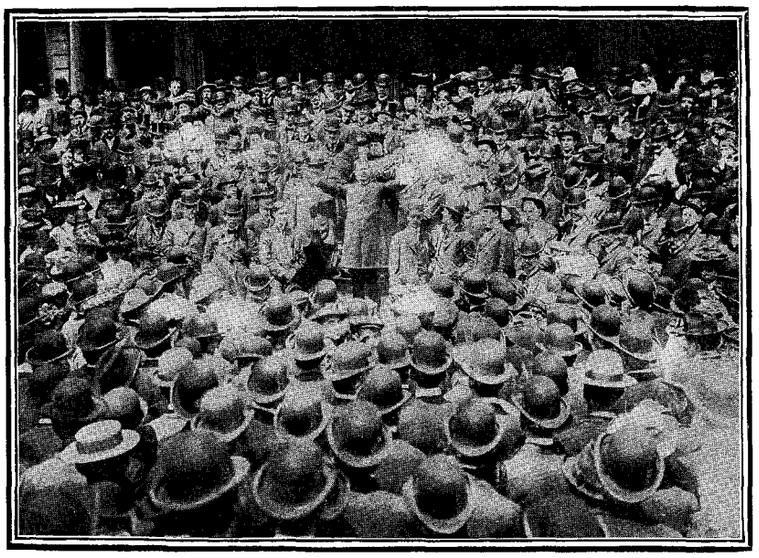
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A NEW EFFORT TO EVANGELIZE NEW YORK.

A JOINT movement of all the evangelical churches to reach the unchurched millions of New York City was inaugurated at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, on May 16. Since that date the active work of this religious campaign has got well under way, with such picturesque features as a revival gathering at the City Hall steps, and prayer-meetings in Wall Street. The movement is the result, in part at least, of the religious statistics recently published by Dr. Laidlaw, secretary of the Federation of Churches (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 20). These statistics showed that there were in New York 1,087,762 persons of Protestant affiliation connected with no religious organization whatever. It is purposed to reach these by tent meetings to be conducted all summer long. Tents will be located in the Italian quarter, in the Bronx and in Brooklyn, and in other sections where vacant lots are available. The organization is called the Evangelistic Committee of Greater New York. No collections will be taken at any tent meeting, altho it is estimated that the cost of the summer's campaign will be about $30,000. Great results are expected from this experiment, altho the difficulties of evangelistic work in New York are admitted to be many and varied. Mr. A. J. Pitkin is the chairman of the Evangelistic Committee, while the executive committee includes Dr. F. Mason North, Prof. E. S. Tipple, and Dr. Charles L. Goodell. Says *The Christian Advocate* (New York):



A REVIVAL MEETING ON THE CITY HALL STEPS.
The revivalist addressing the gathering is the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, who has won conspicuous success as a director of evangelistic effort.

"So far as organization, personnel, and spirit go, the project gives great promise of fruitfulness. The unity and enthusiasm of the churches and the cheering example of six years of successful endeavor in Philadelphia indicate the condition and possibility of success. That outdoor and tent preaching in New York in midsummer will draw crowds of those who are not attracted by the usual church services has been fully proven, and no one who walks these streets with his eyes open can gainsay the crying need. Here is a field for home mission work of the most vital sort, and as for foreign missions, the street-preacher in whatever language of Europe can find an audience here."

On May 29 the first of a series of prayer-meetings was held in Wall Street, at the noon hour. At these meetings clergymen address the crowds from automobiles drawn up beside the curb. *The Times* considers the Wall Street meetings ill-advised. We quote:

"Of the purpose which actuates these men there can be no two opinions. It certainly is not a profitable and it can not very well be an agreeable service, consequently it may be assumed to be disinterested. Those who render it incur the risk of some personal annoyance. A solemn invocation loses some of its solemnity when disturbed by cat-calls and the hooting of curbstone brokers, and a Gospel sermon can scarcely be impressive if the speaker is festooned with reels of ticker paper or has to dodge harmless but exasperating missiles. The thunders of Sinai would hardly be impressive in such an environment, and the gentle message of the Gospel would not be heard well enough to make its meaning clear. To make things which are solemn to all and sacred to many ridiculous by intruding them where they are conspicuously out of place does not seem to be the wisest use of the time and effort required to conduct a midday meeting in the hubbub and confusion of Wall Street during 'Change hours. Indeed, it may be questioned if irreverence is not encouraged by such ill-advised efforts to reach those who have neither the leisure nor the inclination to listen to the words of wisdom uttered for their good, even if they were audible. That there is a time and place for everything we have on good authority, confirmed by experience; and it would require much ingenuity of reasoning to make it appear that anywhere along the curb of Wall and Broad Streets near their junction would be well chosen for an open-air religious service in business hours."

Speaking of this metropolitan revival movement in its more general aspects, the Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"The very circumstances determine that doctrine, dogma, theology in any more than the simplest form, must be practically laid aside. The revival to be worth while must leave out points of difference, and there is no basis for a congruous and effective campaign for the lifting of men other than the simple message of God's love and the love of God—two aspects, the one of the divine life appealing to man, the other of the human life reaching toward God, its source. . . . The revival which is contemplated should be, and no doubt is, based on very simple foundations. No sensational preaching of a hell and a heaven which are mere attempts of man's feeble conception of what he would do with those who do or do not utter his shibboleth can find place from the symbolical cart-tail of the noon meetings, or in the tents where the stereopticon helps to tell some things that could not be so well told without. The elevation of humanity from its appetites, from its prejudices, from the slavery which tradition imposes upon it in a thousand ways; the help of the great brother Jesus toward the understanding and love of the father—the spirit in which all life moves, as from it all being proceeds; the encouragement and furtherance of the brotherhood of man—these are the lines of true revivalism."

CHRISTIANITY IMPUGNED BY CONFUCIANISM.

THE duel between Confucianism and Christianity is presented in what some reviewers have called the most brilliant parts of the Hon. George Peel's latest publication entitled "The Friends of England." The chapters alluded to are named "The Case of the Yellow Peril" and present a controversy between the writer and a presumably imaginary Chinese sage named Ah Hok. The latter is purported to have lived long in the West, to have become familiar with the English language and the course of European history. He characterizes as entirely "specious" the excuse which Europe advances to cover up her "license." This excuse is that she is endowing Asiatics with a "superior civilization." He admits that Europe has enjoyed every opportunity of civilization, but adds:

"Europe being too materialistic ever to produce any religion of her own, procured hers from Asia; for it was to the bosom of an Asiatic virgin that he was entrusted whom you identify with the salvation of the world. He was never weary of enforcing on his

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followers the transcendent merits of tenderness toward others, of peace on earth and good-will among men; and thus Europeans might well be expected to excel all other peoples in the mildness of their charity, in the beauty of their holiness, and in their abhorrence of the criminal arts of war. By way of comment, look down, dear sir, upon Hongkong honeycombed with fortresses, and crammed at this moment with an ample selection of the war-ships of the world."

Setting in contrast with the foregoing the ideal which Confucius gave to his followers, he says:

"You in Europe hold the dogma that man's nature is essentially evil, and, indeed, when I look at Europe I am not surprised. But Confucius held that man's nature is fundamentally and originally upright, *Jin pun shên*, perhaps because he lived among us Chinese. All that was needed, then, was to map out more precisely the sphere and scope of mutual obligation, and therefore in the Doctrine of the Mean he declared that nature is the gift of heaven; that to accord with nature is duty; and that to prescribe this path is the end of instruction. This he did without any pretense of inspiration, so that his followers might never cloak their passions under the sacred name of piety, and so that all human actions might be referable to human purposes. Next, above all other duties, he inculcated the need of harmony, more especially among families, as his first and great commandment, to the end that from this pure source it might spread throughout that greatest of all families, the Chinese race. Right, not might; and so throughout the stretch of centuries, as your own Sir Robert Hart has said, the worship of right has gone on strengthening among us, and to hint to a Chinaman that right must be supported with might excites something more than amazement.

"There is a third point upon which the ancient teacher, the perfect sage, laid stress. He described himself one day to a disciple as a man who could forget the need of food, and could ignore the call of sorrow, in his eager enthusiasm for the truth. He held, with Plato, that the wisest citizens are those best fitted to rule a state, and he valued knowledge at the highest price. . . . . .

"To do one's common duty in the working world, to fulfil all ties in the family, and to seek truth in the inner chambers of the heart, was his triple injunction. This was the sound and goodly bridge which, an architect, not a visionary, he cast for man across the troubled waters.

"Such principles as these, dear sir, enlarged and deepened by Buddhism in some respects, if in others vulgarized and popularized by Taoism, produced the magnificent empire of China. This empire, according to European ideas, had a weakness; it was not military; and its vast expansion and solidity was due to the singular attraction exercised upon others by the untiring industry, the invariable cheerfulness, the intelligent procedure, the high sense of honor and honesty, the peaceful and law-abiding proclivities of its people, rather than to its frowning armadas or to its ambitious soldiery. It was a people exquisitely courteous, worshiping talent, able to learn anything and do anything, delighting in literature, possessed of and practising an admirable system of ethics, wonderfully endowed with common sense, devotees not of violence but of equity, full of respect for the claims of the family, and humbly resigned to the awful will of heaven. Thus richly endowed, the empire towered above its neighbors, antique, stately, unaggressive, honored, and secure, materially as well as morally; in the words of your old Sir John Mandeville, 'the greatest kingdom of the world.' Such, indeed, was the Middle Kingdom—such, alas, would it be to-day but for you."

The answer which the writer in the name of Christendom offers is optimistic in its tone. He believes in the eventual success of Western nations in modifying in our favor the sentiments of the "changeless East." But, he adds, "we have to deal with prejudices as old and as strong as humanity." Further:

"We shall succeed on one condition, and on one alone. The gulf between us is as deep as the division between Confucianism and Christianity. On that subject you made, perhaps unconsciously, many admissions. You explained that Confucius confessed to an entire ignorance of anything beyond human conduct, and that in effect, he had no religion at all; so that to-day China, to make good the void, must draw from heaven the cloudy metaphysics of Buddha, and from earth the base material superstitions of Tao. On the other hand, in the midst of your invective of Christendom, you said of Christianity that it came from Asia, the true home of religion, and that it preached peace on earth and good-will among the nations.

"This is the religion which came to you long ago, and you rejected it. Like the Sibyl of old days who returned with ever diminishing volumes, Christianity stands again before you, but three centuries have been torn from the Book of Life which it can give. Consider well and wisely ere you again reject it. For on that decision hangs the issue of the union or division of the world."

THE POPE'S PESSIMISM.

PIUS X., in his latest encyclical letter to hierarchies and clergy, draws in gloomy colors a picture of the "religious decadence" of the age, and quotes as applicable to the present state of society this passage from the Hebrew prophet Osee [Hosea]: "There is no knowledge of God in the land. Cursing, and lying, and killing, and theft, and adultery have overflowed, and blood hath touched blood. Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth in it shall languish." From the encyclical, as translated for the New York *Freeman's Journal*, we take the following pessimistic passages:

"Long has the enemy been prowling round the fold, attacking it with such subtle cunning, that now more than ever seems to be verified the prediction made by the apostle to the elders of the church of Ephesus: 'I know that after my departure ravening wolves will enter in among you, not sparing the flock' (Acts xx. 29). Those who still cherish zeal for the glory of God are seeking out the causes of this religious decadence. While differing in their conclusions they point out, each according to his own views, different ways for protecting and restoring the kingdom of God on earth. But to us, venerable brothers, it seems that while other reasons may play their part, we must agree with those who hold that the main cause of the present lassitude and torpor, as well as of the very serious evils that flow from it, is to be found in the prevailing ignorance about divine things. . . . . .

"It is a common lament, only too well founded, that among Christians there are large numbers who live in utter ignorance of the truths necessary for salvation. And when we say among Christians we mean not only the masses and those in the lower walks of life, who are sometimes not to blame, owing to the inhumanity of hard taskmasters, whose demands leave them little time to think of themselves and their own interests. We include, and indeed more especially, all those who, while endowed with a certain amount of talent and culture and possessing abundant knowledge of profane matters, have no care nor thought for religion. It is hard to find words to describe the dense darkness that environs these persons; the indifference with which they remain in this darkness is the saddest sight of all. Rarely do they give a thought to the Supreme Author and Ruler of all things or to the teachings of the faith of Christ. Consequently they are absolutely without knowledge of the incarnation of the Word of God, of the redemption of mankind wrought by Him, of grace which is the chief means for the attainment of eternal welfare, and of the Holy Sacrifice and the Sacraments by which this grace is acquired and preserved. They fail to appreciate the malice and foulness of sin. They have, therefore, no care to avoid it and free themselves from it. . . . . .

"In these circumstances, venerable brothers, what wonder is it if to-day we see in the world, not merely among barbarous peoples but in the very midst of Christian nations, a constantly increasing corruption and depravity?"

To combat these conditions the Pope urges upon his priests a more assiduous promulgation of Christian doctrine, with special admonitions to apply themselves to the teaching of the catechism. Commenting upon the pessimistic note with which the encyclical opens, the Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"To the Pope's view the world is on the downward path. He sees, 'in the very midst of Christian nations, a constantly increasing corruption and depravity.' This is the old cry of those who have ideals of holiness. The early church was built up in the midst of a decadent religion, from which truth had long departed, for it no longer had the restraints of faith. But hope was then its

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key-note. Later came the days when the faith of Christ was overslaughed by worldly disaster, when the great Latin hymns of the church were framed, when 'Hora novissima' sang sonorously the burden which is now that of Pius X.'s introduction to his encyclical And yet even then the new awakening was in progress. And so it will ever be; the spiritual progress of humanity contests its life with all manner of evil circumstance, and whether irruptions of barbarians or corruptions of overrich civilizations rotting to their doom, it conquers them, and each resilient wave of the divine life lifts a little higher."

THE GREATEST PROBLEM BEFORE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

THE Rev. C. S. Eby, who has spent many years as a missionary in Japan, is a believer in the reality of "the yellow peril." He naturally views the question from a religious as well as a political point of view. "While Japan may be reorganizing the triple Eastern Empire on lines of militarism, and may show her leadership there," he claims, "China will very soon take the lead in all questions of industry, commerce, and great finance." Behind these material figures on the chessboard there lie unseen the psychic forces which control them. It is only by influencing these unseen forces, thinks Mr. Eby, that the yellow danger will be averted. This is the task that he calls upon the Christian missions to perform.

In support of his view that the danger to Western civilization and to Western Christianity is a real one, he emphasizes the "gradual but inevitable" awakening of China. On this point, writing in *The Methodist Magazine and Review* (Toronto), he says:

"China has been slowly awakening. For thousands of years her culture was unquestioned, supreme. . . . With haughty pride she refused the culture of the West during a whole century of incessant and increasingly persistent contact, until aroused by the blows of the Japanese army and navy. The young Emperor launched an edict opening the Empire to Western learning. The Empress Dowager suppressed him and his edict for the time, and Old China made another struggle against the inevitable New China in the Boxer rising. Again they were punished by the West. Now an edict, for some time in force, has been filling the land with schools in every province, culminating in an immense Imperial University, in all of which Western knowledge and culture will be taught. The old type of official examinations, which looked only to the past, is giving place to new examinations which look to the culture of the West and to the future of China. A revolution, simply beyond the power of description, has already begun. What has occurred in Japan on a small scale during the last forty years is being reenacted in China on a scale colossal and portentous."

Mr. Eby lays stress on an ominous feature of this movement, a feature, he says, which is generally overlooked:

"This whole development of Western culture in the Eastern mind, so far as it is national and popular, is anti-Christian and materialistic. The educational department of Japan, so far as possible, has wrought for the exclusion of Christian influences from the national system, and, when able, cripples the mission schools. The result may be seen in the religious census of two schools, typical of the whole. And let it be remembered that 92 per cent. of the boys of school age, and 83 per cent. of the girls, are in these schools. In a school of 200 students, whose average age was 18½ years, there were: Christians, 2; Buddhists, 9; Shintoists, 1; Agnostics, 140; Atheists, 27; non-committal, 21. In a school of 130 students, average age 21½ years: Christians, 0; Buddhists, 3; Shintoists, 0; Confucianists, 1; Agnostics, 95; Atheists, 26; non-committal, 5. Thus it will be seen that the old religions are passing, and that the Gospel to-day accepted in Japan is that of Herbert Spencer and Professor Haeckel. In China they have not gone so far in that direction, but cling to Confucius, with his earth-bounded ethics and culture of the 'natural,' the psychic man.

"But to such an extent does the old hold sway that no Christian child and no Christian teacher can remain in their national system of schools. From the common school to the university the Christian is excluded, and, of course, Christian teaching is impossible. The culture of the West is accepted in the curriculum, deliberately and of set purpose, for its materialistic advantage, in the war against aggression and in the wider field of industrialism and commerce, in order to preserve their ancestral inheritance, mental, ethical, religious."

Nevertheless, Mr. Eby believes that the problem with which Christian missions are thus confronted is not insoluble. It remains for "true mission statesmanship to organize the vast forces of Christendom for a new and overwhelming crusade." As to what has already been accomplished, Mr. Eby says:

"While it is true that the educational departments of both Japan and China ostentatiously reject all contact with Christianity as such, the Christian missionary is still one of the mightiest factors working along the lines of intellectual culture in both these lands. That influence is backed and emphasized by growing religious, moral, and humanitarian results of the self-denying labors of the missionaries. In China hundreds of mission schools are crowded with boys and girls, and if ten thousand more could be opened they would be crowded to the doors; the thirty mission colleges are crowded with paying students, while the thirty government colleges have difficulty in getting students, tho giving free tuition and support. The mission presses have been multiplying apace, and such is the demand for literature dealing with Western matters, including religion and ethics, that the presses, working night and day, can not keep up with orders. One mission press in Shanghai celebrated its jubilee in 1894; it then had a force of ninety-six printers and thirty binders, and for the preceding five years had sold 200,000,000 pages, of which 123,000,000 were Holy Scriptures, 43,000,000 religious books and tracts, and 18.000,000 magazines."

Sir Robert Hart has asserted that "the only salvation from the 'yellow peril' will be either the partition of China among the European Powers, or a miraculous spread of Christianity that shall transform the Empire." Mr. Eby looks to the latter alternative.

MR. CARNEGIE'S DISCRIMINATION AGAINST DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

THE clause excluding the denominational colleges from the benefits of Mr. Carnegie's $10,000,000 pension fund for college teachers is greeted with disapproval by some of the religious papers. The limitation applies to "such [colleges] as are under control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty, or students, to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test."

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1901 showed 475 denominational universities and colleges, exclusive of theological seminaries. To-day the number is probably considerably greater.

While some of the Protestant papers refer to Mr. Carnegie's "unkind discrimination," and enter into a general defense of the "denominational college," a more specific point is urged by *The Catholic Citizen*, of Milwaukee. The terms of the gift exclude Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries, of which there are now 274 in the United States. *The Catholic Citizen* claims that the distinction is false which assumes "that what is broadly Protestant is non-sectarian because there are sects in Protestantism, but what is Catholic is sectarian because there are no sects in Catholicism." A similar case could be argued by the Jews, whose institutions also are not beneficiaries by the fund. The New York *Sun* thinks that "undoubtedly there is reason in this criticism." Its comment is in part as follows:

"For example, Princeton University is classed by the Roman Catholic paper as Presbyterian, and Chicago University as Baptist—at any rate, as distinctively Protestant in the sense that their faculties are limited to Protestants. The Catholic University at Washington that paper describes as no more sectarian than they. It is Roman Catholic because 'it is virtually limited in its board of trustees to Catholics,' but it 'admits students of all creeds and has

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now or has had Protestants in its faculty, *e.g.*, Carroll D. Wright as professor of economics.' . . . . . .

"But probably Mr. Carnegie's exclusion of the Roman Catholic and Jewish institutions was due to his rejection of the theory that religion is the necessary and obligatory basis of all education, and this religion dogmatic and exclusive. He did not want to do anything for the encouragement of religious education specifically, and he seems to have assumed that Roman Catholic and Jewish colleges and seminaries are primarily for the teaching of a specific religion, while the primary purpose of the Protestant institutions, as also of the wholly secularized, is rather education apart from religion.

"He did not go to the extreme of Stephen Girard, who left about $8,000,000 in 1831 to found the institution at Philadelphia bearing his name, with the condition that no minister or ecclesiastic of any sect or church should have any connection with the college or be allowed to visit its premises; but he showed an indisposition to further any sort of distinctively religious instruction. His theory seems to have been that colleges other than Roman Catholic and Jewish are secular institutions; and practically they may now be called secular. Sectarian influences may have entered into their foundation, but the theory that religion should be the basis of their instruction no longer prevails in them. In their faculties the preponderating opinion is on the side of religious skepticism, as expressed in contemporary criticism of the historical validity of the scriptural basis of religion."

To the Roman Catholic and Jewish colleges *The Sun* suggests this consolation:

"They can console themselves by drawing the inference from the exclusion of their colleges and the inclusion of Protestant institutions that in the mind of the giver of the fund the latter are outside of the sphere of religion; that their education is scientific rather than religious; natural rather than supernatural in its basis."

The Rev. J. M. Buckley, writing in *The Christian Advocate*, states that there are at the present time more than 150,000 students in the denominational colleges and universities. The function of these institutions, he says, is to offer "the best opportunities for a special education, without damage to religious faith." He writes further:

"Under present circumstances, were the denominational colleges to dissolve, there is every reason to believe that a current away from anything definite, positive, or aggressive in religion would be generated to a degree which would in time emit an influence similar to that exerted by the educational institutions of Germany over that people."

THE LITURGIC TREND IN PRESBYTERIANISM.

FOLLOWING upon Justice Harlan's proposal for a great Presbyterian cathedral in Washington the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton has submitted to the General Assembly a "book of forms" for voluntary use in Presbyterian churches. Both these events are regarded as illustrative of a liturgical trend in modern Presbyterianism. This tendency finds both eager friends and zealous opponents within the denomination.

Dr. Van Dyke was chairman of the special committee on forms of service which recently submitted its report to the General Assembly at Winona Lake. "Historically," says the report, "the use of forms of service was practically universal among the early Calvinistic or Reformed churches." It states, moreover, that letters of inquiry to the churches brought replies showing that nine-tenths of the ministers desire improvement and better order in the conduct of worship in the church, that almost all the ministers wish the people to take part in the service, that nine-tenths of them wish for more unity in Presbyterian worship, and that more than four-fifths feel the need of a book of forms. In regard to these findings of the committee, the Hartford *Courant* makes the following comment:

"It gives Presbyterians no information to tell them that many of their churches, particularly in the large cities, have incorporated antiphonal features in the services, the order of worship has been somewhat enriched and formalized, and that many of their ministers wear gowns in the pulpit. It is the extent to which the movement has spread and the favor with which it is looked upon by so large a body of ministers that will be found surprising. But the inquiry of the committee was made with an honest purpose, and the statement of facts is to be accepted as entirely reliable."

Among the delegates to the General Assembly there was difference of opinion about accepting the prayer-book compiled by the special committee to meet the needs revealed by their investigation. The objections were purely on the general ground that printed prayers and fixed forms are not native to the genius of Presbyterianism. The friends of the new prayer-book, however, were in the majority. The book contains forms for morning and evening worship, for baptism, the Lord's Supper, marriages, funerals, and the ordination of ministers, as well as a "treasury" of prayers for general and special uses.

The attitude of those opposed to the new "liturgy" and the trend which it represents may be gathered from the following quotations. Jennie Geddes, writing in *The Herald and Presbyter*, says:

"Of course, the proposed ritual is voluntary. One does not have to use it any more than he must hang himself if somebody gives him a rope. But ritualism has a hypnotic influence.

> Familiar with its face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

"We now know that suggestion is contagious. The bad weed of formalism never asks for anything more than toleration. You give it a start, and it will do the rest. . . . . .

"I suppose we must admit that the Presbyterians did have some ritual once, when they were but a short while out of Popery, but it is hardly fair to remember it against them. I read of a Madame Rack-a-bones, who put on a decolleté dress, and asked a gentleman how he liked it, and he replied that he did not think she ought to bring out the family skeleton that way! . . . . . .

"But what is the chaff to the wheat? Must we gather it up again after the grain has been threshed out? Is not the Holy Spirit the Master of Ceremonies in all churches of the saints? Must we put up the bars of formal service against his operations? Is not this one hindrance now, that we proceed according to a routine that does not suit itself to varying occasions?"

In the same paper the Rev. George H. Fullerton, D.D., writes:

"I would that this whole subject might be devoutly discussed in our church courts and religious papers, not in the interest of a stubborn conservatism that would oppose all changes in our forms of worship, but to arrest a tendency toward a formalism which hampers Christian liberty and chills evangelistic spirit and work."

But the friends of the movement are no less emphatic than its enemies. From the same paper we quote the Rev. John Clark Hill, D.D., to this effect:

"'The Trend' is on, and, thank God, it is a trend toward the restoration of forms sanctified by long use in the Ancient Church before it became corrupt. The Presbyterian Church of to-day is too intelligent to be frightened by a bogy, resurrected to do honor to the puritanical iconoclasts of the sixteenth century, who in their blind zeal attempted to banish everything that was in use by the Roman Church. Let us be reasonable and recognize with gratitude 'The Trend,' which is doing so much to restore reverence in our worship and is putting emphasis on 'the end of Presbyterian worship, which is that all people should join in the service of God.'"

After admitting that the adoption of a liturgical service would deprive Presbyterianism of one of its distinctive marks, *The Times* says:

"But to those who believe that differences, whether in shades of doctrine or in orders of church government, are obstacles which should not be permitted to stand in the way of Christian unity, in the way of converting and amalgamating all the churches into one great 'National Society for the Promotion of Goodness,' that consideration would not seem either conclusive or even very relevant."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

A JAPANESE TRAFALGAR.

THE news of Togo's victory and Rozhdestvensky's crushing defeat, as learned from Japanese sources, calls to mind the message of the Russian Admiral to his master, the Czar: "I will telegraph to you if I win the fight; if I am defeated Togo will send you word." As a matter of fact Togo did send the terrible news of Russian disaster, by which the Czar's fleet was practically wiped out, every battle-ship, armored cruiser, and coast defense vessel being either sunk or captured. The newspapers of the world are asking how did so complete a *débâcle* come about? How did it happen that Togo at one stroke gained as complete a control of ocean in the extreme East as Nelson by his victory at Trafalgar gained of the seas of Europe? The Shanghai correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* (London) attributes it to Rozhdestvensky's deficiencies as a tactician. His battle formation, says this writer, was at fault. Yet Rozhdestvensky was Russia's finest sailor. On the eve of the battle the French military and naval organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris) said: "It is impossible not to admire the tenacity, strength of purpose, and address which have enabled the Russian commander of the Baltic fleet to conduct to the extreme East the imposing naval force of which he is Admiral, in spite of the immense length of the voyage, and the dangers which lay in wait for it at every point. To lead such an armada to the end of the world, to keep it fully victualed, and present it ready for battle at the seat of war seemed to be something impossible, yet the first half of his purpose Rozhdestvensky has fully accomplished." Even *The Daily Telegraph* (London), quoted from above, can only suggest a partial explanation of the decisive result of the conflict. The whole brunt of the battle was borne by the weaker vessels. Rozhdestvensky had arrayed his "armored ships on the starboard side, with the cruisers and gunboats on the port side. The Japanese main force coming from the northwest attacked the port line first, and promptly threw it into disorder. This disorganized the starboard line. Thus the real action was of very short duration." The consequence was what Captain Mahan had half predicted as "a miserable stampede of confusion and disaster." But the Shanghai correspondent adds: "The sinking of so many iron-clads and the surrender of others without fighting demands explanation."

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

"Of course, Edward, you are charming, but while you clasp my hand, your pups are snapping at my legs!"

—*Rire* (Paris).

According to the correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London) the Japanese fleet attacked the Russian fleet at six in the morning, May 27. The first ship to sink by a mine or torpedo was the *Admiral Nakhimoff*, a Russian armored cruiser. The Japanese submarine boats did vast damage. Ship after ship was sunk or compelled to surrender. The correspondent continues:

"Togo risked nothing, and lost nothing. Darkness brought a glorious night, with smooth and transparent seas. The Russians were edging northward with the powerful Japanese fleet in a horizontal line across their bows, forming an effective barricade. Then, under searchlights and the cover of the big guns of the warships, the Japanese torpedo flotilla began like locusts to sting and sink the enemy, the Russians continuing to return the gunfire. At two o'clock in the morning the fighting was fierce and intense and no rest was allowed the Russians.

"With dawn of Sunday the Japanese fleet came into closer range. All day long the battle continued, and by evening was raging off Northern Nagoto. The Russians were powerless to offer any effective resistance."

The Austrian *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which is credited with being the semi-official organ of the Government, views the crushing defeat of the Russians with concern. It declares that the Japanese victory was too complete and sweeping to be quite acceptable to Great Britain and the United States; that it may be far from bringing peace, but may necessitate a new adjustment of international relations. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) actually states that Togo's victory is of serious and threatening import to the white races. Not only Russia's prestige, but the reputation of the white with the yellow race have become engulfed in the Korean Straits. With regard to Russia there is only one opinion. The *Echo de Paris* says that such a defeat indicates the ruin of Russia's hopes, and *The Journal* (Paris) announces that Russia has lost the game. The *Figaro* declares pointedly: "The news will be particularly painful to us; but the whole of Europe will receive with some apprehension for the future this fresh success of ambitious Japan, the glorious champion of the yellow races." The *Temps* (Paris), a semi-official organ of the Government, thinks that this defeat of Russia by sea makes it impossible to imagine how, with her inferior land forces, and the insufficiency of her Siberian railroad, she can ever retrieve her fortunes by land.

It is noticeable that the naval expert of the *Armée et Marine* (Paris) did not anticipate that the Russian fleet would have tried to reach Vladivostok from the south, but would have made for the open Pacific and approached either by the Straits of Perouse, between Yezo and Sakhalin, or the Straits of Tsugaru, between Nippon and Yezo. It is thought probable that Rozhdestvensky was compelled by the exigencies of coal and victualing to attempt the shorter route, where he was pounced upon by Togo, altho it does not follow that he could have evaded the swifter ships of Japan, and reached Vladivostok for refitting by taking a course so as to approach his destination from the east. Nor must we fail to take account of the fact that, according to the journal above quoted, Russia was outweighted and outnumbered by Japan, the fleet of Rozhdestvensky standing to that of Togo as 89 to 98, thus being inferior by about one-ninth.

The panic into which the battle of the Korean Straits has driven the Czar and the bureaucracy of Russia is aggravated by the reported revolt of Russian troops in Manchuria. The Russian press is, however, divided in its utterances. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) and the *Bourse Gazette* (St. Petersburg) clamor for peace, but most of the newspapers confine themselves to denouncing the Government and make the completeness of Russia's downfall the text of an appeal for political reform and a popular representative Government. Thus the *Slovo*, a popular paper, says:

"Enough! Blindfolded for two hundred years, the Russian

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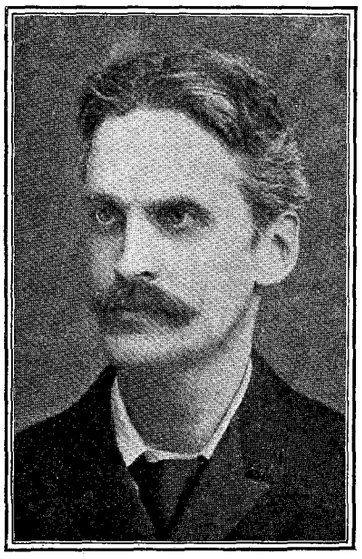
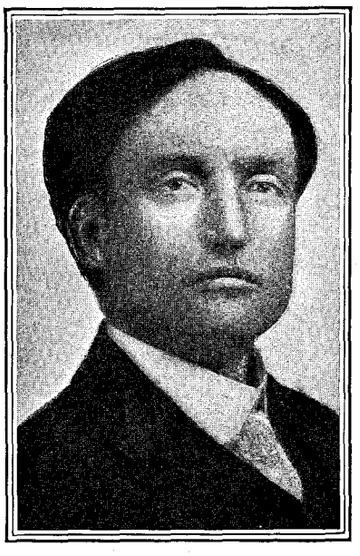


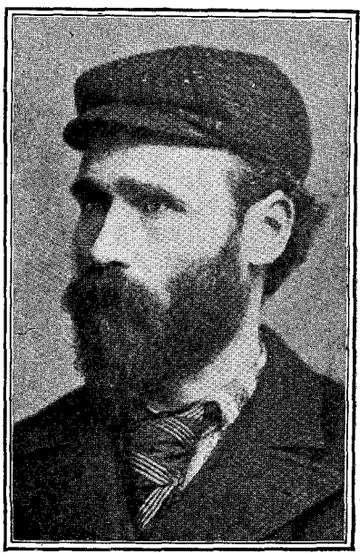
GERALD BALFOUR, M.P.,

Who has introduced a bill into Parliament for the relief or employment of the unemployed.



BEN TILLETT,

The labor leader of the Bristol "Dockers," who says there are a million unemployed.



KEIR HARDIE, M.P.,

A labor leader who is bringing delegations of the unemployed to flood London.

FIGURES IN THE LABOR CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

people have been marching to the brink of destruction, but the bandages are now torn from the eyes of 130,000,000 of Russians, and they will neither be led nor driven over the precipice. Let the people speak! The bureaucracy has had its say, and has crowned its work of national shame and humiliation. Let it now listen to what those who have suffered in silence and who have supported it in luxury have to say. From this moment a convocation of the people has become as necessary as the air we breathe."

On the other hand, the *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) maintains:

"We must not yield an inch, but fight on, if not on the sea, then on land. An ignominious peace would reduce Russia to a second-class Power."

THE UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND.

SINCE the irruption of Jack Cade and his rabble into London, and the gathering of the Chartists on the Lancashire sands early in the last century, there has never been such a concentration of the British proletariat as is manifested in the invasion of London recently by the discontented laboring class during the weeks of late spring. The first detachment to reach the capital were the army bootmakers of Raundes, who marched to London amid the encouragements and hospitable entertainment of every village through which they passed. After making their demonstration they were sent home by rail by their sympathizers. Since then other industrial centers have forwarded their delegations. For instance, at the Dockers' Congress held recently at Bristol, Mr. Ben Tillett stated that at present there were over a million men and women out of employment, and 50 per cent. of dock laborers only obtained two and a half days' work per week. The only way to remedy matters, he said, was to direct the attention of ministers in a forcible manner to the needs of the unemployed, and one of the best means was to march on London.

It is, indeed, a sign of the times that these hordes of the unemployed pour into the city without riot, menace, or signs of temper and indignation. The whole proceeding, says *The Standard*, is characterized by good-humor and patience. On the other hand, the Government of the country acknowledges its responsibilities in the matter. A bill is now being brought before Parliament by Mr. Gerald Balfour, in which special provisions are made for furnishing work and relief for those who need them. Of this bill, "The Unemployed Workmen's Bill," *The National Review* (London) gives the following account:

"It is proposed to establish a local body in every metropolitan borough, and a central body for the whole London area, the former being charged with the duty of investigating applications for employment, and of dividing the applicants into two classes: (1) Those willing but unable to obtain work owing to exceptional causes; (2) suitable objects of ordinary poor-law relief. For the former class they would endeavor to obtain employment. The central body would exercise a general supervision over the local bodies, and would establish labor exchanges and employment registers. While the local bodies would endeavor to obtain employment, they were not empowered to provide work. This problem would be exclusively reserved for the central body, which would, for certain clearly defined objects, be entitled to draw to a limited extent upon the rates."

Meanwhile strenuous efforts are being made to secure the prompt passing of this measure, and a regular "Coxey's army" continues to stream into the capital. The policy of the invasion is thus outlined by Mr. W. E. Skivington of the Manchester Unemployed Committee. He says, according to *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"The unemployed are organized throughout England, and are determined to exercise their strength in the event of the Government Bill being endangered. We propose to dump the unemployed into London if the Government shows any slackness. This line of action, conceived in Manchester, has been enthusiastically approved in all our centers. The idea is that men shall go to London by different routes at the rate probably of two or three hundred a week. These large gangs of 'tramps' will be advised to seek shelter of the casual wards on their journey in preference to appeals to people on the roadside. May be guardians who control the casual wards will seek to apply the labor test to them, but it is believed to be more probable that the poor law authorities will be only too glad to get rid of the men at the earliest possible moment. The men will be advised to throw the responsibility of the maintenance of their wives and children during the period of their journey upon the poor law, and also to direct their children to demand food in the schools. The scheme, it will be seen, is a big one. It is well organized, and can be put into operation the moment the signal is given. But it is hoped that the Government will obviate the necessity of any demonstration by pressing on the bill."

Mr. Keir Hardie has a somewhat different scheme, which, according to the same journal, he thus describes:

"In view of the great distress due to almost chronic unemploy-

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ment which prevails in most of our great towns and centers of population, I am determined not to allow the unemployed bill to go under without making a big effort to save it. The bill now before the country, with all its shortcomings, will, when it becomes

A NEW PICTURE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

law, create the machinery and locate the responsibility for dealing with this most pressing of all social problems, and with people in our midst dying daily of starvation, or ending a miserable life by suicide; it is a scandal that a bill intended to end this tragedy should be treated as if it were a matter of no moment. Having put this view before my colleagues on the National Council of the Independent Labor Party, it has been decided that on a given day, as early as possible, and not later than June 10, a great national demonstration be held in London, Hyde Park by preference, at which all the Labor M.P.'s already in the House, and L.R.C. candidates and representative trade unionists who are not candidates, will be invited to take part, and at which a resolution embodying a petition to the Government will be submitted. Deputations of the unemployed from the big towns of England will also be present. Simultaneously with the great national gathering in London similar meetings will be held in every town and city of any size in Great Britain."

The Standard (London) does not approve of Mr. Skivington's plan. It says:

"It requires a curiously perverse judgment to discover how the means of employment can be brought within the reach of laborers in the heart of the country by marching them to the metropolis to swell the ranks of those who already crowd our labor market. Nor can it be pretended that an arrangement which involves, as an initial step, the breaking up of homes and the consignment of women and children to the care of the poor law, and which implies dependence throughout upon casual charity, is a particularly impressive protest against the hardship of the workhouse system and the humiliations of precarious relief. On the dangers from the police point of view and on the incidental demoralization we would not insist, for presumably a genuine effort will be made by the promoters of the enterprise to keep it within the bounds of sobriety."

The Tribuna (Rome) says that "the final object of this movement is not so much to present a deputation to Parliament as to concentrate in London such a large mass of the unemployed as will force the Government to provide some relief by legislative enactment." Such legislative action is in accordance with the final counsel of *The Standard*, which says:

"It is time that statesmanship, if it cares to justify itself as truly practical and patriotic, should accept it as a paramount and urgent function to convert theoretical potentialities into matter-of-fact attainment. The 'Condition of the People' question must be the primary article in a rational program."

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE POPE.

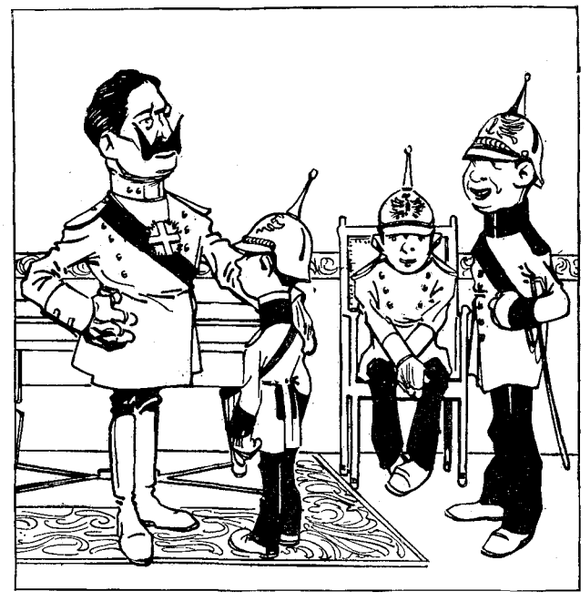
THE Kaiser's acceptance of the Cross of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher, of which the Pope himself is Grand Master, is thought by many of the best-informed European journals to foreshadow a closer relation between Germany and the Holy See. While this prospect arouses the liveliest satisfaction among the Catholics, especially in Germany, it gives the radical press a chance for a fling at both Pope and Kaiser, whom they regard with about equal affection. Thus the *Intransigeant*, a Parisian radical paper, indulges in the following comment:

"The [German] supporters of Socialism and Dreyfus must feel a little awkward when they see their dear Emperor, the Kaiser of Germany, hobnobbing with the Vatican and the Catholics Altho he is a Huguenot, William poses as a champion of the papacy, and Pius X., who, if he were a good Catholic, would excommunicate and condemn this child of Luther, sends him his blessing and the Cross of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher, in order to show him how great a champion of Christianity the Emperor William II. is considered."

The *Temps* (Paris) says:

"The sudden reunion at Metz of the Chancellor of the Empire, Cardinals Kopp and Fischer, and Bishop Bengler has given rise in political circles to many commentaries. The general opinion is that the Emperor thinks of adopting a new attitude toward the Holy See, on account of the separation of the church and state in France."

There is indeed an opinion current that the separation of church and state in France has suggested to the Roman Curia to seek for countenance elsewhere. This is the opinion of the Cologne *Gazette* which announces "The Vatican is alarmed by the hostile attitude of France, and is considering the advisability of changing the axis of papal policy and invoking the support of Germany." Commenting on this remarkable utterance, the Berlin correspondent of *The Times* (London) says:



A LESSON IN PROTEAN TRANSFORMATION.

"That's right, my dear sons, it is necessary to show yourselves good Protestants, but also to know how, on occasion, to be excellent Catholics!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"The question is said to have arisen whether it may not be found necessary for the church to place its chief reliance in future upon the German element in its communion. The Pope is described as being in great perplexity and as having no counselor upon whose advice he can depend. There are reasons, however, for regarding with a certain degree of skepticism the further state-

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ment that the Roman cardinals now realize the mistake which has been made in concentrating all the efforts of papal policy upon the recovery of the temporal power.

"In Protestant and, still more, in rationalist quarters the hope is expressed that the German Government will not allow itself to be employed by the papacy as a bogey for the intimidation of France. Count von Bülow, who spent many years as Ambassador in Rome, is believed to have a more extensive and practical knowledge of Roman, including papal, politics than of any other branch of foreign affairs, and it is assumed that he would not easily fall into any snare set for him by papal diplomacy. On the other hand, there have been manifold evidences of the Emperor's desire to turn the machinery of Roman Catholicism to account in the interests of *Weltpolitik*."

On receiving the Cross from Monseigneur Kopp, the Cardinal-Bishop of Breslau, the Emperor said:

"I gladly accept this order and see in the bestowal of this honor a new tie, which allies me with the religious activity of Christianity in the Holy See."

This calls forth from the *Berliner Neuerte Nachrichten* the remark that it is to be hoped that Count von Bülow will not allow Germany to be drawn into conflict with France in the matter of the Christian or rather Catholic protectorate in the East now exercised by France. It almost looks as if this were the real point at issue, for the Cologne *Gazette*, quoted above, sets at the head of its columns a note on the subject, which was evidently inspired by the German Chancellor, in which we read:

"The sending to the German Emperor of the Cross of the Holy Sepulcher has been much commented on, all the more because this order has never before been bestowed upon a non-Catholic. But if any one considers that apropos of conferring this order Cardinal Kopp has talked with the Emperor on the question of assuming the protectorate of Catholic missions in the East, he shows an utter ignorance of the position Germany takes in the matter. The right of protection over the Catholics of the East, which France, as is well known, has always claimed as founded on antique and obsolete treaties, Germany has never recognized."

After saying that all nations protect their own people in the East, the writer continues:

"In spite of her differences with the Catholic Church the French Republic has never ceased to attach great value to this mantle, which is certainly very decorative, even tho exceedingly ragged. Altho, as has been said, we do not recognize France's right to the protectorate, we have no ambition to obtain a monopoly for ourselves of that which we consider no one should monopolize."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF OUR NAVAL TRAINING.

THE training of naval officers is becoming year by year more and more complicated and elaborate. The most recent events in naval warfare point to the fact that the finest and most powerful vessels are mere instruments of self-destruction to uninstructed crews and commanders—"like powder in a skilless soldier's hands." It is therefore interesting reading to turn over the report which has been rendered by Prof. J. A. Ewing, director of naval education in England, to the British Admiralty after a visit to the United States, the object of which he thus describes:

"In the first place to see in operation the American system of training young naval officers; secondly, to get what information could be gathered as to current opinion among naval officers on the practical effects of the amalgamation scheme, according to which the distinction which formerly held between engineer officers and officers of the line has been abandoned; and finally to see what is being done for the training of naval constructors."

Professor Ewing visited the United States naval schools at New York and Annapolis and was afforded ample means of testing the character of the instruction there given, and the method of classifying naval officers on active service. Discussing the training at Annapolis he says:

"Taking the Annapolis training as a whole, one is astonished at its combination of comprehensiveness with thoroughness. The officers are sent out so well equipped for the various duties which, under their system of interchangeability, may and do fall to the lot of each, that no post-graduate courses of study are provided. There is no selection, as with us, at a later period, of officers to qualify in one or another subject by special courses of study. No later courses in gunnery or torpedo, or navigation, or engineering are judged necessary. It is only in naval architecture, for the few graduates who are selected to become constructors, that any provision of post-graduate study is made. The Annapolis graduate is able to serve in any of the usual specialist capacities, but his Annapolis training is held to be sufficient to qualify him for such service. It is also held to be sufficient to qualify him for coming back to Annapolis as a teacher in any branch."

While Annapolis does not train specialists, the want of men of the highest and profoundest knowledge in particular branches is being felt and will doubtless one day be met. To quote from the report:

"The Annapolis system does not train experts, in the sense of men who have gone deeply into one subject and made it thoroughly their own. There is evidence, to which I shall refer later, that the want of such experts is being felt. Tho the Annapolis graduate is admitted to be remarkably competent for any and all of the ordinary duties of a young officer, there is anxiety in some quarters lest the navy be left without men possessing a higher quality of knowledge in particular branches."

A most interesting question was that of the amalgamations of the executive and engineering branches of the service, concerning which English views are somewhat stiffly conservative. He proceeds:

"It is generally admitted that the amalgamation scheme has been successful, and that the young officers are able with no more than the general training which they have in common to discharge satisfactorily the duties of the engine-room. I had emphatic testimony to this effect from Admiral Evans, who had lately returned from the command of the China Squadron. He spoke in enthusiastic support of the amalgamation scheme, and said his experience of it had been entirely satisfactory. He found the young officers trained under it perfectly competent to take charge in the engine-room and to undertake ordinary repairs, and added that the older engineers were becoming convinced of their efficiency. He strongly condemned any idea of separation or permanently detailing certain officers to engine-room duty, but would interchange them very frequently, and not tie an officer to the engine-room even for a single cruise."

There was a pleasing sentimental phase of Professor Ewing's investigations, as appears in his account of the religious service at Annapolis, where the reverent behavior of the youths much impressed him. Perhaps out of compliment to the English visitors, the chaplain, he says, introduced into his sermon a striking passage, hinting, not obscurely, at an Anglo-Saxon alliance, which should secure the peace of the world; and it was clear from the remarks made afterward by officers that he had the general sympathy of his audience. This, it is remarked, was only one of several indications which the visitors came across of how far American opinion has traveled in recent years in the direction of friendliness, and more than friendliness, toward England. In the United States navy Professor Ewing notes that the prevalent feeling appears to be a wish to act in concert, and there is a growing and already strong sense of brotherhood and of community in national ideals.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A POPULAR IMPRESSION CORRECTED.—"Japan," says the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, "has far more need of peace than Russia."

IT is declared by those who served under him that General Stoessel, the surrenderer of Port Arthur, rarely went to the front, says *Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*, but devoted his principal energies to enriching himself. Mme. Stoessel is said to have owned forty cows, which were fed on bread while the garrison were on short rations. The milk from these cows was sold at the rate of 2s. ($0.50) a bottle. One officer stated that he gave £3 10s. ($17.00) for a turkey which he purchased from General Stoessel.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

PICTURES OF ITALIAN LIFE.

ITALIAN LETTERS OF A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE. By Mary King Waddington. Cloth, 324 pp. Illustrated. Price, $2.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE sights and personalities of Italy—the dinners, balls, fêtes, fashions, and all the brilliant pageantry of court and Vatican—are presented in attractive fashion in a volume made up of the letters written by Madame Waddington, daughter of Charles King, President of Columbia College, New York, and wife of M. William Henry Waddington, some time Premier of France and a noted diplomat. It is divided into two parts, Part I. containing the letters written by Madame Waddington to her mother and sister during a winter's sojourn in Rome in 1879–80, and Part II. relating the incidents of a visit to Rome twenty years later, after the death of M. Waddington. There are pen-pictures of the Popes, Pius IX., Leo XIII., and Pius X.; and the picture of the latter has a contemporary interest that makes it seem worth transcribing.

"He was dressed, of course, entirely in white. He spoke only Italian—said he understood French, but didn't speak it easily. He has a beautiful face—so earnest, with a refined, upward look in his eyes; not at all the intellectual, ascetic appearance of Leo XIII., nor the half-malicious, kindly smile of Pius IX.; but a face one would remember. . . . He was much interested in all Bessie told him about America and the Catholic religion in the States—was rather amused when she suggested that another American Cardinal might perhaps be a good thing. . . . He gave me the impression of a man who was still feeling his way, but who, when he had found it, would go straight on to what he considered his duty. . . . As we were leaving I explained that I was a Protestant, my son also, but that he had married a Catholic, and I would like his blessing for my daughter. He made me a sign to kneel and touched my head with his hand, saying the words in Latin, and adding, "*E per Lei e tutta la sua famiglia*" (for you and all your family).

MARY KING WADDINGTON.

It will be seen from this brief quotation, that the style is vivacious, chatty, and brilliant—just such a style, in a sentence, as a clever American woman of the most exclusive social circle might be expected to write in a friendly letter. The accounts of intimate acquaintance with such notable personalities as Cardinal Howard, Mr. William Story, the distinguished sculptor, and the portraits of Queen Margherita of Italy, Victoria, Crown Princess of Germany, Cardinals Antonelli and Merry del Val, unite to form a fascinating and picturesque narrative of Italian life.

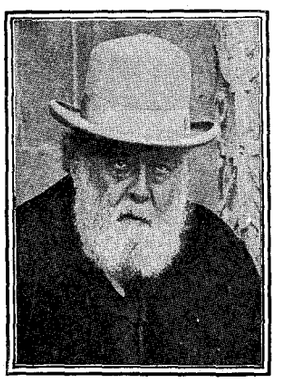
As might be expected, in an epistolary style, there are occasional lapses in taste which a more careful editing would have removed. Examples are, "Two swell porters were at the door" (p. 241), and "I am tired from the quantity of people we saw at the Schuylers" (p. 48). The volume is profusely illustrated with excellent views of places and persons. The book will prove a diverting supplement to Baedecker for those *en tour* in Italy—in prospect or retrospect.

ESSAYS OF AN ARISTOCRAT.

ESSAYS BY THE LATE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G. Two volumes. Cloth, 212, 241 pp. Price, $2.00 net, per volume. E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE sturdy, rugged, straightforward English, of unfailing dignity and majestic stateliness, that marks the essays of Lord Salisbury, clothes with new interest the topics of a half-forgotten time. So far as concerns the subjects of which they treat, it must be said that the repose of these essays of forty years ago might well have been left undisturbed. Political and polemical in character, they deal, in the main, and in a frankly partizan tone, with purely contemporaneous issues. But though the occasions which gave them *raison d'etre* have vanished with the passage of time, there is ample warrant for their reappearance. Not only do they exhibit Lord Salisbury's work in letters at his best, but they possess a singular autobiographical value, in that they present a remarkably vivid portrayal of the personality of their distinguished author, and constitute a lucid statement of the abstract principles of policy which were in after years to guide him in shaping the destinies of Great Britain.

Six in number, they were originally contributed to *The Quarterly Review* during the years 1861 to 1864, when, as Lord Robert Cecil, the writer was Conservative Member for Stamford. The first is a vigorous, and, to a large extent, successful, effort to vindicate the memory of that Castlereagh of Napoleonic War renown and Irish notoriety. The second and third are occupied with a review of the domestic and foreign policy of the younger Pitt, and were evidently called forth by the animadversions of Lord Macaulay and Lord Russell. The fourth is a cold analysis, from the historical standpoint, of the Polish question, and was written in 1863, at the height of the rebellion which General Muravief repressed with such ferocity. The fifth is a clear and thorough exposition of that most intricate of Continental Problems, the Schleswig-Holstein question, which reappears in the sixth, a bitterly hostile survey of the foreign policy of Lords Palmerston and Russell. As literature, each displays impressive negative and positive virtues. The style, tho distinctly inferior in beauty and charm to that of Burke or Macaulay, irresistibly calls to mind these masters of prose, and contrasts sharply with the pretty phrase-making so popular nowadays and, unhappily, so frequently employed as a mask for superficiality.



THE LATE LORD SALISBURY.

One needs not to read far to understand why Lord Robert Cecil was accounted a pillar of the periodicals which numbered him among their contributors. Nor, in the light of subsequent events, will one be long in perceiving, in the pungent criticisms and the profound generalizations, the revelation of the Lord Salisbury that was to be.

The patriotism, the devotion to duty, the unswerving adherence to principle, the candor, the sincerity, the unflagging energy, the contempt for humbug, the practicality, the aristocratic exclusiveness—in short, all the traits that interacted to make his public career such a strange medley of successes and failures—may be plainly discerned. Most clearly revealed are his supreme and lasting faith in the right of the "ruling class" to rule, and his correlative mistrust of the aspirations of the "people." Sneering allusions to "our quarrelsome cousins on the other side of the Atlantic"—our Civil War was raging at the time the essays were written—to the "disintegration" of the Republic, and to "that kind of freedom which is conferred by universal suffrage," sufficiently indicate the temper of the future opponent of reform and uncompromising foe of the democratic principle. But criticism is by no means confined to the democracy of the United States; shaft after shaft is directed at popular enthusiasms of all sorts. In the Castlereagh essay, for instance, occurs this characteristic sentence, apropos of the remodeling of the map of Europe by the Vienna Congress of 1814: "It was impossible for any statesman to consult the wishes of the peoples, for the simple reason that the peoples had no enduring and settled wishes to consult." It is well to remember, however, that with all his "class" loyalty Lord Salisbury was able to win and to hold "mass" approval, and that his was, on the whole, a beneficent administration And if these pages proffer an explanation of his failures, they none the less truly assist to a better understanding of his successes. In this lies the real justification for their republication.

A STUDY OF WOUNDED HEARTS.

THE PORT OF STORMS. By Anna McClure Sholl. Cloth, 334 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THIS is a story in which a young man of excellent character falls in love, and becomes engaged to a noble girl; then falls in love with a fascinating, unique woman whose chief defect is that the many excellent elements which the author has used to build her with are not dominated by any more potent force than caprice, and hence she remains a rudderless craft throughout. The first girl, who is a touchingly and humanly beautiful example of her sex, returns to a severely gray life-rôle, as woman guardian of a family of motherless brothers and sisters and of a neurotic scholarly father. Her virtue is of that type which accepts and endures with nobility but no splendor, a kind wont to awaken indignation in those acquainted with it rather than eager sympathy. The interesting but "made-up" personality of the imposingly attractive girl, Olivia Winwood, is necessarily subject to erratic moves. But the spirit which leads her to throw over the young man, Dr. Robert Erskine, after Brooke Peyton has, unasked, released him from his engagement to her, is with difficulty, if at all, made to fit into her proudly egotistic character. The Winwoods are *nouveaux riches*, but the only son of a terribly exclusive family wishes to marry her. Olivia is not in love with him and is too full of herself and conscious of her force to ko-tow very much to society people. But at a musicale, good fat Mother Winwood is stung to a sloppy tearfulness by two bitter direct snubs from the Real Things. Olivia thereupon sends a note to Paul Mallory, the swell youth, accepting him, that she may launch

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the good-natured mother in the "Great World" of New York Society, receiving as her only reward the pleasure of snubbing the same at her pleasure.

The misery which these love-affairs produce might have seemed sufficient measure for one novel. But Brooke Peyton's mother dies in childbirth; Dr. Robert Erskine's father is financially ruined, partly through interested advice of his son as to speculation, and Dr. Erskine himself is impoverished and has fever. Then a poor little dancer called The Firefly has to fall in love with Dr. Erskine, but marry a slummy youth in her own class.

ANNA MCCLURE SHOLL.

However, this is life as Miss Sholl conceives it, and she presents it with much ability. Olivia Winwood, who is the central figure, is too palpably the author's creation, and never seems to crystallize into a thoroughly organic whole. But as she is presented as lacking this clear directive force, tho with abundance of will-power, perhaps that sort happens occasionally.

Miss Sholl calls her story "The Port of Storms." She styled her first novel: "The Law of Life." This later one has the advantage in attractiveness and suggestiveness. But in both the "moral," so far as there is one, is that people whom Life hits too hard must fall back on what the better nature points out, or acquiesce in what is at hand and to be done. The conclusion of each of them is singularly alike, and yet it is quite possible that this will strike the author as something not at all appreciated before. In "The Law of Life," a young married woman sends her lover away and returns herself to the unloved but loyal bondship of an old Professor's wife. In "The Port of Storms," after Mrs. Mallory determines that she may as well resume platonic relations which have a sex throb in them with Dr. Erskine, and accordingly sends him an invitation to dinner, he sends her a conventional regret, leaves New York behind and the vernal freshness awakening emotional memories of "old voices" he returns to a subdued life of duty and doing the best he can after harvest of his highest hopes of love has been denied to him.

Miss Sholl has more dexterity in this second novel than the first. Olivia Winwood is a more elaborate composition than Helena Dare, "the Emperor," tho she has not as much humanity, and hence is humanly less interesting. Nothing of human kind that is frankly selfish and seeking only its own amusement, no matter how excusable by quality of nature, can appeal very deeply to the heart of its fellows. A woman who is not much of a woman must fall short in effective appeal. She may win a grudging admiration in impersonal esteem, but she will not do much damage to hearts. Miss Sholl has not preserved Olivia Winwood from this consequence.

The style is admirable, and every now and then, quite naturally, a very original turn of thought or flutter of imagination delights the reader. Thus a woman's face darkens at an unhappy prospect as if "she had passed under an archway of the mind." There is strength, force, and decided interest in Miss Sholl's work, but it is not great, and one lays the book aside with the sense that so much attraction should have been accompanied by somewhat larger gain.

PASSION-FLOWERS, HUSKS, AND LITERARY ART.

BELCHAMBER. By Howard Overing Sturgis. Cloth, 360 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HERE is a novel by a new writer, who possibly is a young man; but the technique betrays a practised pen, close observation of manners, and critical assimilation of what counts in literary work. The style and character drawing are commendable, if unlikely to arouse enthusiasm, and the most certainly deserved praise to be accorded to "Belchamber" is due to these merits. But the best readers will be apt to close the lengthy tale with the doubt whether it was worth while.

One reason why the book does not score signally is that the hero is not of a kind to inspire any warmer feeling than the pity that sensitive hearts feel for a weakling. It is quite possible that Mr. Sturgis elaborated this piece of human architecture with an eye to its enlistment of sympathy, but his method is so objective and "modern" that it is equally possible his own interest was entirely absorbed by the charm of a deft and minute portrayal of a sweet nature *manque:* a man, whose lack of personal virility and overt manliness is so pronounced as to make him unacceptable to normal human taste, and whose tenderness of soul, generous instincts, and lowly self-estimate lean rather to the side of vice than of virtue, through lack of stamina.

The poor chap is responsible to his ancestors for the kit of personal endowments which handicap him. What there is in him lovable and virtuous is an atavistic throw-back beyond his four or five immediate ancestors, for these typical blackguards are more than sketched by the author. Here is the unmitigated way in which the author presents the subject whom he intends to analyze so elaborately:

"Charles Edwin William Augustus Chambers, Marquis and Earl of Belchamber, Viscount Charmington, and Baron St. Edmunds and Chambers, for all his imposing list of names and titles, started in life without that crowning gift—wanting which all effort is paralyzed—a good conceit of himself. And in fact, except for the gewgaw of his rank, which set upon him as uneasily as a suit of his ancestral armor, he had not much that would win him consideration from the people among whom his lot was cast. From his father he inherited his feeble constitution, his irresolution, and want of moral courage: from his mother her sallow complexion and lack of charm, her reserve and shyness and the rigid conscience which a long line of Covenanting ancestors had passed down to her and which in him, who had none of their counterbalancing force of character, tended always to become morbid."

He is called "Sainty," and was such a meek, impressionable child that he even grows to feel the injustice of his being the elder son and heir, instead of his robust and very earthly brother, Arthur, who has all the physical qualities which he lacks. Sainty can not learn to ride, and shrinks from boisterous sports. He loves to do wool-work and other sedentary girlish things with his governess. A fall from his pony, which results in a permanent lameness, is fairly welcomed by him as a release from riding, cricket, and the muscular diversions of the young Briton.

Even ties of blood hardly enable one to love such a little creature as this. His later development and the peculiarly hideous trials he is subjected to barely make it possible to pity him. Even the pity has a tinge of repulsion in it and an irritated indignation at the lack of moral verve in his rabbit-like acceptance of his lot. The greatest physical weakling may have a certain splendor of moral strength. But Belchamber, with a keen sense of justice, and most altruistic emotionality, is so supinely righteous that he scarcely escapes being contemptible. There are certain passages of true pathos: notably, his poignant grief over the death of the infant who was, to the world, his only son and heir. It would be a hard heart that could read untouched the chapter in which he is shown brooding over the tiny coffin that held the only comforter his brooding but blameless life had known.

Admitting the literary art of this book, its artistic portraiture, the suave, plastic English, and the contained achievement of Mr. Sturgis, brightened by a very pretty humor and a Thackerayan *intimite* between the author and his creations, the ultimate sentiment such a novel awakens is that it was not worth while. To swallow so much depravity, to be steadily torn by contempt and a wincing pity, is too heavy toll for such a portrait of contemporary manners—even for a *tour de force* in literary skill. Life has worthier diversions that cost less.

A TYPICAL ENGLISH NOVEL.

AN ACT IN A BACKWATER. By E. F. Benson. 335 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

MUCH that goes to the make-up of a goodly section of modern English life may be found in this novel. There is the retired Indian official now turned garrulous clubman, the bishop, bishop's wife and bishop's son, the titled man and his relatives. A sister of the titled man and the bishop's son become hero and heroine, and an interesting couple they make, altho they never wander outside conventional paths. A bevy of lesser lights circulate about these; gossip bubbles, babbles, and overflows. Nothing of unusual import really happens, yet interest is sustained by the force and vividness with which the people flitting before us are held up to the mirror that reflects the narrow, gossipy interests of an English provincial town in which the intimate personal note is paramount and the large interests of the outside world play no part. And yet there is an ethical value in the minute exposition of this seeming inconsequent everyday life, because of the unlooked for heroisms that underlie it and crop to the surface as the story unfolds. As for the rest, it is sprightly in movement, well seasoned with the salt of humor, marked by literary skill in the construction, and in general fidelity to detail might be called Jane Austen-like—almost.

E. F. BENSON.

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BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of common Kerosene oil making oil-gas—the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas.

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone, but see here! **Our wonderful stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save ½ to ⅓ on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

SEE HOW SIMPLE? TURN A KNOB—TOUCH A MATCH—FIRE IS ON. TURN AGAIN—FIRE IS OFF? THAT'S ALL.

Astonishing but true—time-tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF.

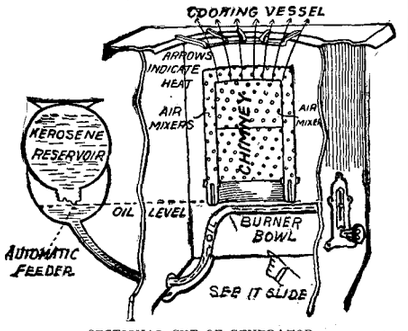
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves ⅓ to ½ in cost of fuel.

How often have many lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating, and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

This invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—the factory is already rushed with



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

thousands of orders, and the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as splendid inducements are offered.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-Gas is proving so cheap that 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated, and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could **drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.**

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter, so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

At the factory in Cincinnati are shown thousands of letters from customers who are using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and a few extracts may be interesting.

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: "**That he saved $4.25 a month for fuel** by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

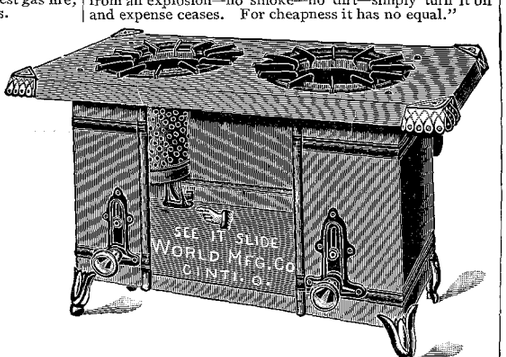
J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."



Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency. In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

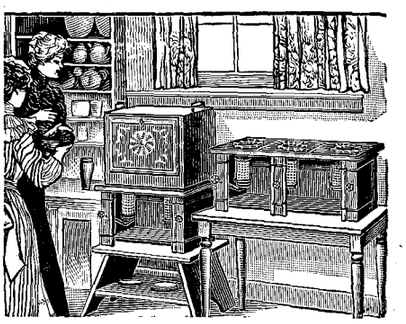
Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory. Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel, and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

It is made in three sizes—1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE.

All who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save ⅛ to ½ on fuel bills, and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense, should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **The World Mfg. Co., 5972 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio**, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TO-DAY

for full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital $100,000, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted, and delivered promptly to any address.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position paying big wages by writing at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many persons have spare time or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity, and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Foes in Law."—Rhoda Broughton. (Macmillan Company, paper $0.25.)

"The Herbert Spencer Lecture."—Frederic Harrison, M.A. (Clarendon Press.)

"Life Illumined."—Ella Dean Moore. (Neal Publishing Company.)

"Sohrab and Rustum."—Matthew Arnold, edited by Justus Collins Castleman. (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Mrs. Darrell."—Foxcroft Davis. (Macmillan Company.)

"Certainty in Religion."—Rev. Henry H. Wyman. (Colombus Press, paper $0.10.)

"Heroes of the Reformation: John Knox."—Henry Cowan. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"The Foundations of Sociology."—Edited by Richard T. Ely. (Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"Development of the English."—Wilbur L. Cross. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature."—George Brandies. (Macmillan Company, volume IV. $3 net.)

"Legislative Manual."—Senator E. W. Durant.

"The Voyageur."—William Henry Drummond. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"Sturmsee."—Author of "Calmire." (Macmillan Company, $1.60.)

"Problems in Maneuvre Tactics."—Major J. H. V. Crowe. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Antarctica."—Dr. N. Otto G. Nordenskjöld and Dr. Joh. Gunnar Andersson. (Macmillan Company, $5.)

"Elizabeth."—James T. Elliott. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

"Conscience."—George Winston Reid. (W. F. Brainard.)

"The Beautiful Lady."—Booth Tarkington. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Motormaniacs."—Lloyd Osbourne. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Diplomatic Mysteries."—Vance Thompson. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Religion of Duty."—Felix Adler. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.20 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

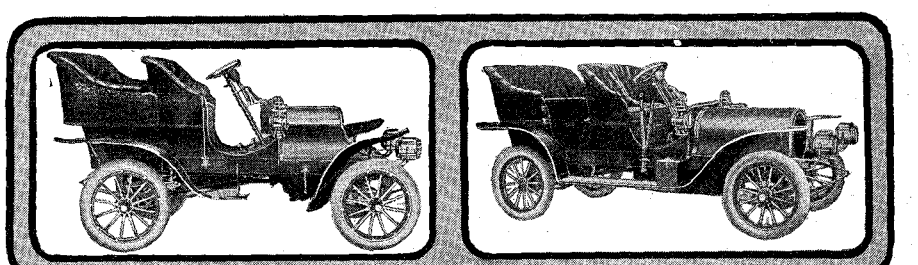
America to England.

Read at the Lotus Club Dinner to Whitelaw Reid

BY MINOT J. SAVAGE.

The youngest of the nations,
Grown stalwart in the West,
Yearns back to where each morning
Glows o'er the ocean's crest,
And cries: "O Mother Country,
Ours is your ancient pride,
And, whate'er may befall you,
Our place is at your side."
Ours are the old traditions
Of Saxon and of Kelt;
We visit rare Westminster
And kneel where you have knelt.
Your restful country places,
Hills, lakes, and London town—
Their memories we inherit
And share in their renown.

. . . . .



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They cannot be fairly judged by ordinary standards. Their engineering is so far advanced and their entire design so superior in correctness to that of other cars, that every one of the six *Franklin* models does more than any other automobile of its type and more than the average car of a much costlier type.

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Our Light Touring Cars with rear or side entrance tonneaus—fixed or detachable shown above costing $1,650 and $1,700, carry four or five people faster, safer and more comfortably than the average heavy $2,000 touring car. They have all its ability and strength without its complication, cumbrousness and tremendous operating expenses.

Our High-power Touring Cars shown above costing $2,500 and $3,500 are—on average American roads—the speediest, livliest, safest, most pleasurable cars built anywhere at the price.

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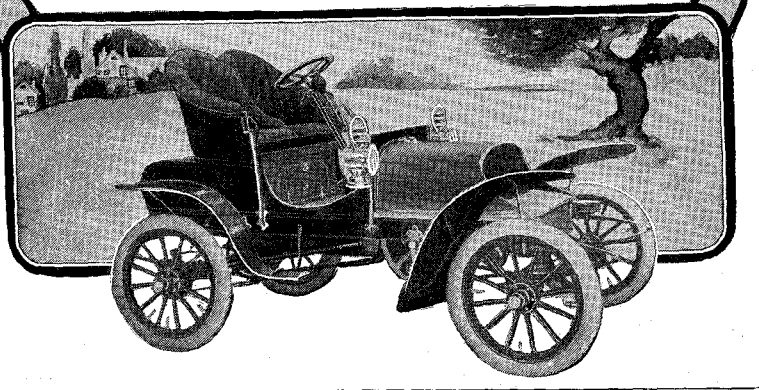

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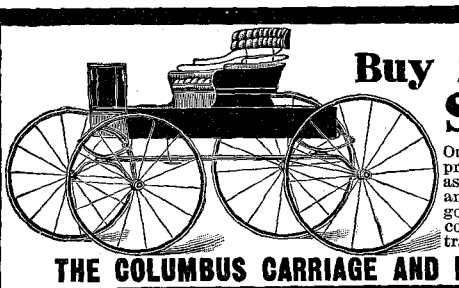

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Each, from his truth-built throne,
Nods greeting to our homage—
We claim them for our own.

You fought the fight for freedom
And taught mankind the creed;
Long ere our "Declaration"
There was a Runnymede.
We won at Appomattox,
But you had won before;
Our Bunker Hill and Yorktown
Look back to Marston Moor—

Our Washington and Lincoln
Were of your sturdy stock—
Cut out of Milton's quarry,
One piece with Cromwell's rock.
Our Pilgrims learned the lesson
That English means the free,
And through the wintry weather
They brought it over the sea.

Here in the West grown mighty,
Tho we alone might win,
We look back to the Home Land
And feel the thrill of kin.
Then let us stand together
Till over all the earth
Our manhood and our freedom
In every land have birth.

One vision let us cherish—
That as the years increase,
We two may teach the nations
To love and welcome peace.
But should the war-cloud gather
O'er Neva or the Rhine,
And should the threatening navies
Wheel into silent line—

Then, when the peaceful heavens
Are darkened in eclipse,
May our two lightnings mingle
One thunder from our ships.
We need but stand together
To hold the world in fee,
And to the noblest issues
Control the age to be—

Then let this glorious vision
Along our pathway gleam
As up the future leads us
The Seer's, the Poet's dream,
One race and one tradition,
English, American,
And one high inspiration—
The destiny of man!

The Music That Carries.

BY STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

I've toiled with the men the world has blessed,
And I've toiled with the men who failed;
I've toiled with the men who strove with zest,
And I've toiled with the men who wailed.
And this is the tale my soul would tell,
As it drifts o'er the harbor bar:
The sounds of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.

The men who were near the grumbler's side,
O, they heard not a word he said;
The sound of a song rang far and wide,
And they hearkened to that instead.
Its tones were sweet as the tales they tell
Of the rise of the Christmas star—
The sounds of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.

If you would be heard at all, my lad,
Keep a laugh in your heart and throat;
For those who are deaf to accents sad
Are alert to the cheerful note.

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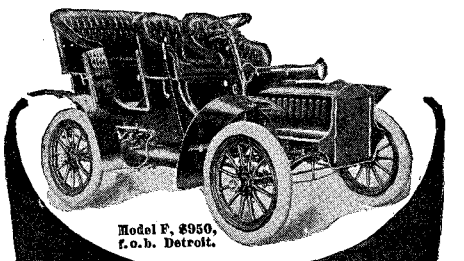

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Model E—Light, stylish, powerful Runabout, divided seat, $750.

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Keep hold on the cord of laughter's bell,
Keep aloof from the moans that mar;
The sounds of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.

—*From Success Magazine.*

A Song.

BY KATHERINE ARMSTRONG.

Who can tell me whither's gone my love away?
Tell me, did he speak, or smile, or moan,
Or pause, or turn, as if he wished to stay?
Through the dusk alone!
Through the dusk alone!

Was there one among you here that saw his face?
Drooped his head or raised he, as in pride?
Or showed he, as he passed you, by his pace,
There was one beside—
There was one beside?

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine.*

The Sea Captain.

BY GERALD GOULD.

I am in love with the sea, but I do not trust her yet;
The tall ships she has slain are ill to forget:
Their sails were white in the morning, their masts were split by noon;
The sun has seen them perish, and the stars, and the moon.

As a man loves a woman, so I love the sea,
And even as my desire of her is her desire of me:
When we meet after parting, we put away regret,
Like lover joined with lover; but I do not trust her yet.

For fierce she is, and strange, and her love is kin to hate;
She must slay whom she desires; she will draw me soon or late
Down into darkness and silence, the place of drowned men,
Having her arms about me. And I shall trust her then.

—*From The Spectator.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 27-28.—Admiral Togo's fleet engages the Russian warships under Rozhdestvensky in the Korean straits. Twenty-two Russian ships, most of them large vessels of war, are sunk or captured; Admiral Rozhdestvensky, seriously wounded, and Admiral Niebogatoff are taken prisoners; Admiral Voelkersam is killed. The Russian casualties in men and officers drowned, killed, wounded or captured is estimated at between 8,000 to 10,000, while the Japanese losses, as reported from Tokyo, are only about 550 men killed or disabled and three torpedo boats sunk. The slower vessels of Rozhdestvensky's fleet are said to have taken the outside course to Vladivostok east of Japan.

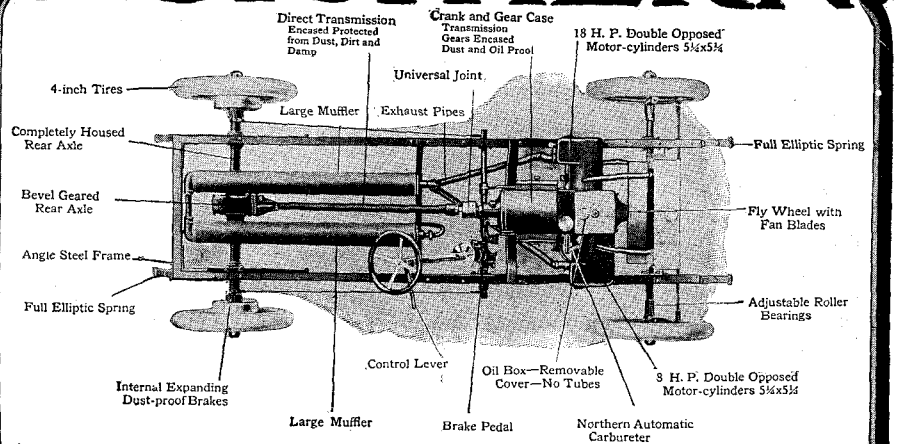
May 31.—Only four of the vessels of Rozhdestvensky's fleet are known to have reached Vladivostok—the cruiser *Almaz*, and the destroyers *Grozny*, *Bravi*, and *Terosiahty*. Despatches from Russian headquarters in Manchuria say that the disaster to the fleet has not yet been made known to the troops. Practically all the Russian newspapers are calling for the immediate convocation of a national assembly and the end of the war.

June 1. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar declared that he would rather die than sign an ignominious peace treaty.

June 2.—All the Russian possessions in the Far East are now open to Japanese attack, excepting Vladivostok, and it is believed that operations against the fortress will soon be under way. In a conference at the White House with Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, President Roosevelt expresses his earnest hope that Russia would forthwith conclude peace with Japan.

One hundred and forty mortally wounded Russians were thrown overboard from the battle-ship *Orel* in the midst of the battle, Tokyo reports, and the other wounded, obstructing the decks, were lashed to masts.

NORTHERN



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18 H. P. Side Entrance $1700

Complications mean expense. Simplicity means economy. *Northern Simplicity* means economy of power, great strength, ease of control, and lowest cost for maintenance. Note the even distribution of weight. Rear axle supports principal weight of body and passengers. Front axle supports machinery. Each axle, each tire bears its proportionate share of the load. This is the *Northern idea* of construction—every part bears its share, no excessive strain on any part. Choice of four bodies, all superbly finished and upholstered. Write for catalogue No. 22, which illustrates the complete *Northern line*, including the **sturdy Northern Runabout, 7 h. p., $650.**

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Rambler

They spent but a trifle over five dollars for repairs during the entire season. In March of this year they bought six of the model pictured here and have already increased their order. Their comments on our machines, together with the comments and accounts of trips made by others, will be sent you on request. We will also tell you in detail why our machines are perfectly suited to American roads.

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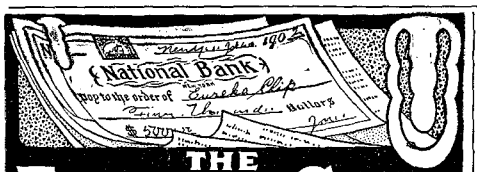

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OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 29.—The American schooner-yacht *Atlantic* finishes first in the international race for the Kaiser's cup.

May 30.—King Alfonso, of Spain, arrives in Paris.

The *Hamburg*, the German representative in the international yacht race, finishes second.

May 31.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Manila decides to stand in line with the treaty ports of China in boycotting American merchandise in retaliation for the American exclusion laws.

An anarchist's bomb is exploded near the carriage containing King Alfonso and President Loubet, as they are leaving the opera in Paris, without injuring either the President or the King.

Domestic.

May 27.—Mayor Weaver wins in the fight against the Philadelphia gas lease, the gas company having withdrawn the offer.

Secretary Taft, at Cincinnati, declares that it is legally feasible for the Senate to delegate to the President such powers as are contemplated in the arbitration treaties.

May 28.—The strike continues in Chicago; both sides are planning for a long struggle. The New York branches of the Teamsters' Union discuss a sympathetic strike in New York to back up the Chicago unions.

May 29.—The Supreme Court of the United States upholds the constitutionality of the New York State franchise tax law.

I. W. Durham leader of the Republican organization of Philadelphia, withdraws all opposition to Mayor Weaver in the fight against the gas lease.

The grand jury in Chicago begins the investigation of the charges that the strike leaders had attempted to force employers to pay them to prevent the industrial troubles.

May 30.—President Roosevelt visits Brooklyn and makes two Memorial Day addresses to vast crowds. A monument to General Slocum is unveiled.

The Executive Committee of the Panama Canal Commission decides on an eight-hour day for labor for the Canal Zone.

May 31.—President Roosevelt authorizes the announcement that Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, would be appointed Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Paul Morton, who will retire on July 1.

The injunction proceedings in Philadelphia against officials appointed by Mayor Weaver in place of the discharged "machine" leaders are withdrawn.

The International Arbitration Conference begins its session at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

June 1.—The Lewis and Clark Exposition is opened at Portland, Ore.

June 2.—The Equitable directors reject the report of the Frick Investigation Committee, and adopt resolutions urging the creation of a chairman of the board and the relinquishing by Mr. Hyde of control of Equitable stock. Frick, Bliss, and Harriman resign from the directorate of the company.

CONTINUOUS INDEX.

Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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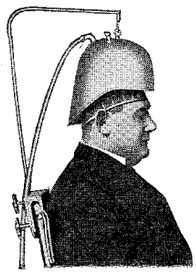

You can tell by a ten minutes' use of the Evans Vacuum Cap whether it is possible for you to cultivate a growth of hair, and we will send you the Cap without expense on your part and let you determine this for yourself.

If the Vacuum makes your scalp red and gives it a healthy glow, you can rest assured that by a reasonable use of the Cap you can cultivate a natural growth of hair. If, however, the scalp remains white and lifeless after applying the Vacuum, such a case would be a hopeless one, regardless of all the infallible hair restorers advertised.

If the gradual loss of hair and the baldness which follows were caused by DISEASE—physicians would have long ago found a remedy. Tonics and lotions applied to the outside of the scalp do soften the hair—but that's all. By exercising the arms, we build up muscle—*not* by outside application of medicine. The arms, the body and the lower limbs can be exercised at will—but the scalp requires mechanical aid. Exercise makes the blood circulate, lack of exercise makes it stagnant.

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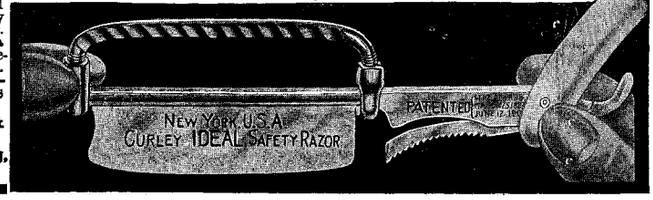

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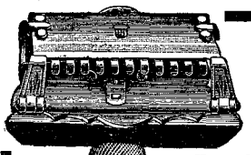

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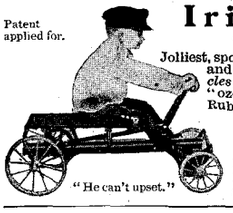

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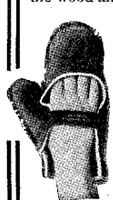

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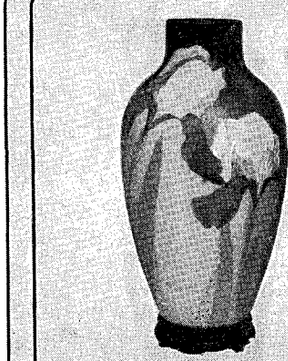

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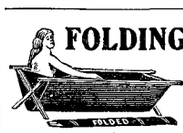

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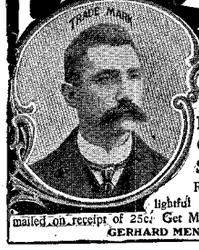

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1,061; The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. C. M. Menville, Houma, La.; Lyndon, Athen, Ga.; J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak.; O. J. P., Pueblo, Colo.; Dr. W. C. Clemo, Hancock, Mich.; S. W. Tuscano, Port Jervis, N. Y.; F. Miller, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Royster, Raleigh, N. C.; Prof. M. L. Hoblit, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Comments (1,061): "Pretty construction"—M. M.; "Very artistic"—G. D.; "Good; but too easy"—W. R.; "The Kt-sacrifice on a diagonal adjoining the K is productive of countless beautiful combinations, of which this is a fine specimen"—R. H. R.; "This pretty theme has seldom been more delightfully rendered"—J. H. S.; "Graceful; not great"—J. H. C.; "Simple and easy"—S. M. M.; "The sacrifice is catchy"—C. M. M.

1,062: "Delightfully symmetrical, with charming mates"—M. M.; "I thank the author for remembering me in connection with this graceful position"—G. G.; "A gem"—W. R.; "A rich and rare companion for 1,055"—J. H. S.; "I do not like it as well as 1,055. A good example of extreme simplicity combined with cleverness"—W. M. P. M.; "A good one"—J. K. C.; "Good economies; neat mates; very attractive"—J. H. C.; "Fine"—23; "Beautiful key. A fitting companion-piece to 1,055"—R.; "Very fine"—P. S.

In addition to those reported, E. W. Gile, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., got '50, '54, '55; Mrs. J. W. Scholl, Ann Arbor, Mich., '52, '54; W. M. H. Woodward, Bisbee, Ariz., '54; C. E. Woodward, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 1,056—'60; J. McM., '56, '57; W. H. M., L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J., '57; A. H., '57, '58; A. R. Beyer, Ames, Ia., '58, '59; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City, '59.

ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

Judges' Award in Section Devoted to Sets.

Eighteen Sets were submitted to the Judge, of which just half proved to contain, at least, one unsound member. The authors of the Sets "Juncta Juvant," "Tyro I.," "Wreath of Nuts," "Caïssa," and "Sinfonia" made corrections.

SET-PRIZES.

First, "Thesaurus" Emile Pradignat, France; second, "Gudrunia," the Rev. J. Jesperson, Denmark; third, "What You Will," A. W. Daniels, England; fourth, "New Ideas," R. H. Ramsey, Pa.; fifth, "Aida," Karl Kondelik, Bohemia; sixth, "A King in Armor," X. Hawkins, Mo.

TWO-MOVERS.

First, "A Wreath of Nuts," H. W. Schmidt, Hawaii; second, "Caïssa," Dr. A. Decker, Illinois; third, "Sinfonia," V. Marin, Spain; fourth, "Juncta Juvant," the Rev. G. Dobbs, La.

THREE-MOVERS.

First, "Sinfonia"; second, "Lost," F. Forester, Germany; third, "Caïssa"; fourth, "Juncta Juvant"; fifth, "Tyro I.," R. S. T. Burk, India; sixth, "A King in Armor," "Sinfonia," "Juncta Juvant," "Aida."

FOUR-MOVERS.

First, "Lost"; second, "Caïssa"; third, "Sinfonia"; fourth, "Tyro I."; fifth, "Juncta Juvant."

Seven of these sets have been published in THE LITERARY DIGEST: "Thesaurus," 963-'66; "New Ideas," 987-'90; "King in Armor," 1,003-'06: "Wreath

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of Nuts," 936-'39; "Sinfonia," 967-'70; "Caïssa," 954-'57; "Juncta Juvant," 944-'47. The three-movers are 968, 956, 946, 1,005, 969, 945, 972. Four-movers, 957, 970, 947.

"Lasker's New Gem."

In the Mercantile Library séance, held some weeks ago, Champion Lasker developed a new gem-game of Chess. Opening in a Center Counter, the world's First Player sprung a new move on his fourth turn, and, somewhat unwittingly assisted by his adversary, created a position of remarkable beauty, in which he sacrificed a Rook, and the consequent play was a wind-up of singular beauty.

DR. LASKER. *White.*	A. G. BERG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4
2 P x P	Q x P
3 Q Kt—B 3	Q—Q R 4
4 P—Q Kt 4 (a)	Q x Kt P
5 R—Kt sq	Q—Q 5 (b)
6 Kt—B 3	Q home
7 B—R 3	P—K Kt 3
8 B—B 4	B—Kt 2
9 Kt—K 4	P—Q B 3
10 Q—K 2	K—B sq (c)
11 B x B P (d)	K x B
12 R x Kt P (e)	B x R
13 K Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—K sq
14 Kt—Q 6 ch	Q x Kt (f)
15 B x Q and won (g)	

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American.

(a) This variation of the Center Counter opening is not in the books.

(b) Better Q—Q 3. The whole game is a brilliant skittle.

(c) To thwart Kt—Q 6 ch.

(d) Beginning the sacrificing.

(e) The grand coup!

(f) If K—Q 2, Q—Kt 4 ch wins.

(g) Mr. Berg, who is a strong player, lasted some time yet, but the "gem" part of the game is over.

Masters' Games.

Evans Gambit.

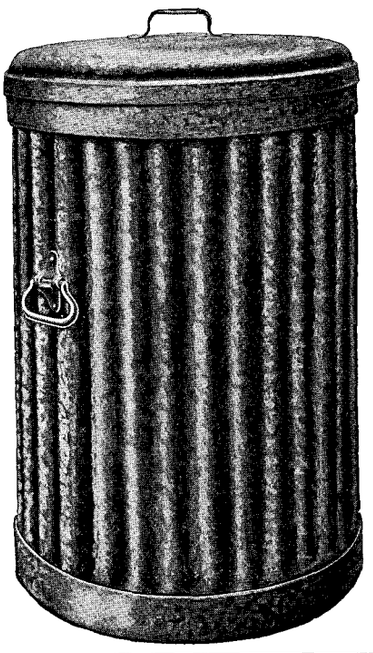
MORPHY. *White.*	BODEN. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	BODEN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Q R—K sq ch	K—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 Q—Q Kt 4 ch	K—Kt sq
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	20 B x Kt	Q x B
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	21 Kt—K 4	Q—Kt 3
5 P—Q B 3	B—B 4	22 K—R sq	P—K R 4
6 P—Q 4	P x P	23 P—B 4	P—R 5
7 P x P	B—Kt 3	24 P—B 5	Q—R 4
8 Castles	P—Q 3	25 R—B 4	P—K B 3
9 P—Q 5	Kt—R 4	26 Kt x P ch	P x Kt
10 P—K 5	Kt x B	27 R—Kt 4 ch	Q x R
11 Q—R 4 ch	B—Q 2	28 Q x Q ch	K—B sq
12 Q x Kt	P x P	29 R—K 6	R—R 3
13 Kt x P	Q—B 3	30 Q—K B 4	K—Kt 2
14 Kt x B	K x Kt	31 R—K 7 ch	Resigns.
15 Q—Kt 4 ch	K—K sq		
16 B—Kt 5	Q—Kt 3		
17 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3		

Kieseritzky Gambit.

KOLISCH. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*	KOLISCH. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 Q x Q ch	R x Q
2 P—K B 4	P x P	28 P x R	P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	29 Kt x P	K—Kt sq
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	30 Kt—K 6	R—K sq
5 Kt—K 5	P—K R 4	31 K—Q 2	P—R 5
6 B—B 4	R—R 2	32 Kt—K Kt 5	R—K B sq
7 P—Q 4	P—B 6	33 Kt (B 3)—K 4	P—Q 4
8 P x P	P—Q 3	34 Kt—B 2	P—Kt 6
9 Kt—Q 3	B—K 2	35 Kt (B 2)—R 3	B—Kt 5
10 B—K 3	B x P ch	36 P—B 4	R—B 4
11 K—Q 2	B—Kt 4	37 P x P	R x P
12 P—B 4	B—R 3	38 R—K 4	B x Kt
13 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	39 Kt x B	R—K R 4
14 P—B 5	Kt—Q B 3	40 R—B 4	K—Kt 2
15 Q—K Kt sq	B—Q 2	41 K—Q 3	P—R 3
16 R—K sq	Kt—R 4	42 K—K 4	R—Q Kt 4
17 B—Kt 3	Kt x B ch	43 R x P	R x P
18 R P x Kt	B—Q B 3	44 R—Kt 4	K—R 3
19 Kt—B 4	Kt—B 3	45 Kt—B 4	P—K Kt 4
20 K—B sq	B—R 3	46 Kt—Q 3	K—R 4
21 P—K 5	B x R	47 R x P	K—R 5
22 P x Kt	B—B 6	48 R—Kt sq	P—Kt 5
23 Kt (B 4)—Q 5	K—B sq	49 P—Q 5	R—Kt 3
24 B x B ch	R x B	50 K—K 5	Resigns
25 Q—K 3	R x P		
26 Q—Kt 5	R—Kt 3		

Explaining His Policy. — "How is your guardian on diplomacy? Do you think that he can understand the finer points of a secret alliance like ours?" asked the young man.

"I can answer that question for myself," said a sudden voice. "I am in favor of an open-door policy just now—and I believe this is your hat, sir."—*Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.*



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Witt's Corrugated Can

has a close-fitting lid. No odors leak out. Lid can't be nosed off by dogs. A necessity in homes where perfect sanitary conditions and neatness are valued. Trim and strong; made of corrugated steel. Practically never wears out.

Witt's Pail *for garbage and for general household use. Easy to carry. Two sizes: 5 and 7 gal.*

Ask your dealer for "Witt's"
("Witt's Can" stamped in lid and bottom.)

THREE SIZES:
No. 1—15¾x25 in., No. 2—18x25 in., No. 3—20½x25 in.

If you can't buy it in your town send us your dealer's name; we will send you through him on his order, Can or Pail

On Approval.

If you like it, pay the dealer; if not, send it back to him. We will protect the dealer and it won't cost you a cent. If there is no dealer near you, we'll supply you direct.

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During the last two years, Taro-ena has spread rapidly throughout the Pacific Coast, and as soon as its remarkable qualities as a food for infants and invalids have become known by physicians, it has been prescribed to the exclusion of cereal, malted, sweetened, artificial, and pre-digested foods.

Taroena

"DIGESTS ITSELF"

Taro-ena is the most nutritious, easily digested food known. The weakest stomach can digest it without distress.

Hawaiians claim that it "digests itself." Children tease for it. It makes weaning easy. It grows strong bone and muscle and develops perfect digestion. Invalids enjoy it and gain the needed strength. It is the best food known for preventing summer complaint.

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It is served in hospitals preceding and following critical operations, and in all cases of sickness where a food is required to give strengthening nourishment without tax upon digestion.

Our new pamphlet entitled "Taro-ena, The Food That Digests Itself" contains an interesting description of the Taro industry written by the leading physician of Hawaii. It also reports a great many cases showing how easy to digest, how delicious and how wonderfully successful Taro-ena is as the natural unsweetened food for infants and invalids. The pamphlet is free for the asking.

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FREE If you buy a regular size, 50c., large size $1.00, hospital size $3.00 of your druggist or by mail of us, and *send us the crest from top of box*, we will mail you free a beautiful 8 x 29 photo-engraving of the famous Hawaiian watering place "Waikiki Beach." No advertising on it; elegant for framing.

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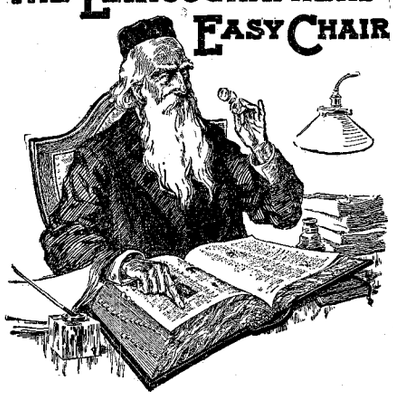

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. P.," Binghamton, N. Y.—"What is the meaning of the word 'Mi-carême'? Is the word an English word? I have repeatedly come across it in the news columns of my paper. It seems to be quite common about Louisiana."

"Mi-carême" is a French word which means, when translated, "mid-Lent." It is the Thursday of the third week in Lent and is observed in Catholic countries, or in regions inhabited by the French, as a day of festival. This custom of observance dates back to the fifteenth century.

"J. G. W.," Charlotte, N. C.—"What is the difference between (1) 'sanitorium' and 'sanitarium,' and (2) to 'talk' and to 'speak'?"

(1) "Sanitarium," being derived from the Latin *sanitas*, is the correct word to use to designate a health retreat. The form "sanitorium" is a corruption. (2) To "talk" is to utter a succession of connected words ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. To "speak" is to give articulate utterance even to a single word; the officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* it.

"E. R. P.," North Bend, Ore.—"Is the following expression correct? 'James, than *whom* no one is better qualified, was elected.' It seems to me that a pronoun in the nominative case should be used instead of 'whom' and the construction changed."

"Whom" in this case is correct, although it is an exception to the general rule. Fernald ("Connectives of English Speech," p. 238) says: "A pronoun after *than* is now commonly construed as the subject of a verb understood, and hence is put in the nominative case; as, he is richer *than* I [am]. The use of the objective (taller than *me*, etc.) common in the older English is now held to be incorrect. The single exception is the phrase *than whom*." The same work on page 242 says: "The phrase *than whom* is an exception to this rule, and appears to be fixed in the language as such. . . . For this phrase it seems impossible to suggest a substitute. We could not say *than who*, and the only alternative would seem to be to avoid the relative by changing the structure of the sentence, which would often be inconvenient." Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," pp. 675–677) furnishes a long list of grammarians who sanction the use of "whom" after "than."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Has for Thirty Years Been Recognized By the Medical Profession as an Invaluable Remedy in Bright's Disease, Albuminuria of Pregnancy, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis. Time Adds to the Voluminous Testimony of Leading Clinical Observers.

Robert C. Kenner, A. M., M. D., *Ex-President Louisville Clinical Association, and Editor of Notes on "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," Louisville, Ky.* (See "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," fourth edition, revised by Kenner.):

"In the treatment of Gout and all the manifestations of Uric Acid Poisoning, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is indicated and will be found very efficient. In Rheumatism, especially the chronic expression, we shall find the water very valuable. The waters of both springs have been found by extensive trial to possess remarkable solvent powers over Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. We have the authority of that great clinician, Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, that **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is of great value in Bright's Disease, and Hammond and other great observers find it greatly beneficial in this condition. In dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal disorders the water has been found very efficacious. In vomiting and nausea of pregnancy there is no remedy more efficacious than **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** frequently shows itself to be."

Medical testimony mailed to any address. For sale by druggists and grocers generally.

Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

"Some lives are like Horseshoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

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THE Keeley Cure for Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 25 years.

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Birmingham, Ala.
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Washington, D. C. 211 N. Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
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Is Your Sight Failing?

All refractive errors, muscular trouble & chronic diseases of the Eye cured by scientific MASSAGE.

Illustrated treatise with affidavit testimonials free. Address

THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 Broadway, New York.

The Gift of the Morning Star By ARMISTEAD C. GORDON

A really forceful and original story, dealing with the hitherto neglected field, Dunker life and experience. The wonderfully strong and beautiful motif by which the power of self-conquest is illustrated with much striking and lifelike power, gives its title to the work, as suggested by the promise, "He that overcometh . . . I will give him the Morning Star."

12mo, cloth. $1.50 postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 Copies from pen-written and 50 Copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial. Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓% or $5 net

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO. Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Talks On Advertising

Making Sure of Results from General Advertising.

MR. General Advertiser!

The first tangible *Return* from your money, when invested in Space, whether that Space be filled with "General Advertising" or with "Mail Order Advertising" is an *Inquiry* for your goods.

That *Inquiry* may be *verbal* to a Clerk over the Counter, or,—it may be *by Mail*, in a written, stamped and posted letter.

But, in either case, it is just an *Inquiry* for the goods, of one sort or another. It is the first practical *evidence* that the money spent is earning something *tangible* for you in return.

Now—it may take twice or three times as much *Conviction* in Copy to make a Consumer *write* an Inquiry for goods, and post it, as it would have taken to make that same Consumer inquire *verbally* for the goods advertised, when passing a store that should sell them.

But, when he does inquire *verbally* from a Retailer there are twice or three times as many chances of *substitution*, of "don't-keep-it" or "here's-something-better," as there would have been if that same Consumer had *written direct* for it by Mail.

Therefore, the Advertisement which sends Consumers to the Retailers, should be as full of *Conviction* as the successful Mail-Order Advertisement in order to fortify that Consumer against substitution, "don't-keep-it" and "here's-something-better."

Because, if the Advertisement *fails* to thus *fortify* the Consumer with "reason-why" and Conviction, it may simply send him to a Retail Store, to be switched on to a *competing* line of goods with which the Retailer is heavily stocked, or which his Clerks favor the sale of in preference to ours.

In that case the Advertising *we pay for* would sell goods for our non-advertising *Competitors*.

Half the money spent to "Keep-the-name-before-the-people" results today in this *substitution* of non-advertised articles for the articles advertised through General Publicity.

* * *

"General Publicity" Copy, when tested, is found in almost every case *too Weak* to sell goods profitably by Mail. And any copy which is not strong enough, nor *convincing* enough, to *sell goods by mail*, is not strong enough to make the Consumer *resist* substitution, and the "don't-keep-that-kind" influence of Retail conditions.

"General Advertising" Copy to succeed profitably must therefore cause not only a verbal *Inquiry* for the goods, but must also have enough strong *conviction* saturated into it to make the Consumer *insist* upon getting the goods he asks for, against probable substituting influence.

It must therefore give him better "reasons-why" he should buy *our* goods than he is likely to hear from the retail Salesman for the competing goods that Salesmen may want to substitute.

And, it must give him these "reasons-why" in such a lucid thought-form as he can understand *without effort*, so *impressively* that he will *believe* our reasoning Claims. It must also do this in spite of his natural distrust of all Advertised statements.

This means that we must put into General Advertising Copy the precise qualities that would be necessary to *sell goods* profitably *by mail*.

* * *

Half the people who inquire for Advertised goods *out of Curiosity* as a result of "General Publicity" (Keeping-the-name-before-the-People, etc.) do not *buy them* when they see them.

Because the *competing* goods will *look* just as fine when shown and recommended by the Substituting Salesman, and the Curiosity Inquiry having no firm *foundation* of Reason-Why under it cannot combat the personal influence of the Salesman.

This is why not more than a fourth of those who, out of mere *curiosity*, buy the *first* package ever buy the second or third consecutive package of the same article, through "General Publicity." Because they do not buy on *Conviction*.

Meantime, it usually takes about all the profit in the *first* purchase of any "Generally Advertised" article to pay the cost of *introducing* it to the Consumer's notice through Advertising.

But, with Lord & Thomas "Salesmanship-on-Paper" Copy results are *insured* and far more cumulative.

Because, a Consumer need only be convinced *once*, through our "reason-why" Salesmanship-on-Paper, that the article is what he *should*, for *his own sake*, buy and use.

When we thus *convince* him we achieve *more* than fortifying him against *substitution*. Because we also help his imagination to *find* and *recognize*, in the article advertised, the very qualities *claimed*, and *proved* for it in the Copy.

These qualities he might never have discovered for himself, nor appreciated if he had casually discovered them in a mere "*Curiosity*" purchase.

Because his attention had only been "attracted," not compelled and enduringly *impressed* with a logical understanding of these qualities.

But, when we once *convince* him, in advance of purchase, through our "Salesmanship-on-Paper" (Copy,) that the qualities *claimed* for the article *do* exist in them, he starts using that article with a *mental acceptance* of these qualities.

And, because he begins using the article with an advance *knowledge of*, and *belief in*, its good points, his *appreciation* becomes *permanent* if the goods merit it. He therefore makes a *second*, *third*, and further consecutive purchase of that article as a result of having once read a *single* convincing "Reason-Why" advertisement about it.

This is where large and cumulative *profits* must come to the General Advertiser—on the 2nd, 3rd, and *continued* purchases by readers of the *first* advertisement that reached their Convictions.

* * *

These *conviction* qualities in copy are shown, by test, to be just as necessary in Advertising designed to sell goods profitably today, *through Retailers* to Consumers, as they are to sell goods direct *by mail* to Consumers.

This is why every Advertisement for goods to be sold through Retailers, against substitution, and "don't-keep-it" influences, should have as much *positive selling force*, "*reason-why*" and *conviction* in it, as would be necessary to sell the goods *by mail* direct to Consumers.

The difference in *Results* from Space in which this *positive selling force* of Lord & Thomas Salesmanship-on-Paper has been used, and in results from similar space filled with "General Publicity" is often more than 80 per cent.

Conclusive *tests* on Copy have clearly proved this, and one of our articles, entitled "Why Some Advertisers Grow Wealthy," in the June issue of another Magazine, cites a vivid example of it, from actual experience.

Any Advertiser who is willing to accept mere "General Publicity" for his money, when he might have all *that* and, in addition, a positive *selling force* combined with it, for five per cent more cost, is losing 50 to 80 per cent of the *results* he *might have had* from the same identical appropriation.

* * *

Please note that the Lord & Thomas definition of "General Publicity" is "Keeping-the-name-before-the-people." When we speak of "General Advertising" we mean copy which sells goods through the Retailer. This latter class of advertising constitutes three-fourths of our business.

And note also that we are NOT "advising" General Advertisers to GO INTO MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.

WE DO, however, strongly insist that all Copy for GENERAL ADVERTISING should possess as much positive SELLING-FORCE and CONVICTION as it would NEED to actually and profitably SELL Goods direct BY MAIL.

* * *

Three-fourths of the salaries paid by most Agencies go to strong Solicitors who *sell you Space*,—and *promise you service* free of charge.

But, do the Solicitors' services as *Salesmen* help to bring your money back through the Advertising *you* must pay for?

Not 25 per cent of Advertising Agency salaries are invested in Copy Staff capable of making the Space sold by the Solicitors *pay a profit* for the Advertiser.

Could *we* afford to direct your attention to these facts if *we* were not the *only* exception to the rule cited?

The selling tests *we* have made on various kinds of Copy, and on most mediums, have convinced us that Salesmanship in "*Copy*" is the Heart and Soul and Essence of Advertising.

We have proven by these tests that even a *poor* medium, at a relatively high price, with strong "Salesmanship-on-Paper" in it, will outsell the *best* medium using "General Publicity."

Our Records-on-Results leave no doubt of this, while they also show *which mediums* sell the most goods per dollar invested, with the same kind of copy.

It has cost us nearly $100,000 to collect, compile, compare, maintain and practically apply the reliable *data* upon which our judgment of Copy and Mediums is now based in our "Record-of-Results."

No other Advertising Agency, nor individual Advertiser, has any such reliable guide to go by, as this collection of organized data, nor such *sure knowledge* of Copy, and Mediums, as that sure Index affords.

And that index to Results is what decided us to spend $72,000 per year, in salaries, for a Copy Staff which is *able enough* to write the Lord & Thomas "Salesmanship-on-Paper."

No other Agency in America spends *one-third* of this sum for capable Copy-writers.

Not three other Agencies individually, spend a *fifth* of it.

Shall we send you our "Book of Tests on Advertising?"

It is free to "General Advertisers," or to "Mail-Order Advertisers"—$5.00 per copy to all others.

LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America.

CHICAGO NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain, and it Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach, and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heartburn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

Table Linens

For Summer Homes, Camps and Yachts.

In a large assortment of good designs.

BREAKFAST-SIZE NAPKINS.
$1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 per dozen.

DINNER-SIZE NAPKINS.
$2.50, 3.00, 4.00 per dozen.

TABLE CLOTHS.
2 x 2 yards, $2.00, 3.00 and 4.00.
2½ x 2½ yards, $4.00, 4.50 and 5.50.
2½ x 3 yards, $6.00, 6.50 and 7.00.
2½ x 3½ yards, $7.50, 8.00 and 9.00.

DAMASK by the yard at 85c., $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 a yard.

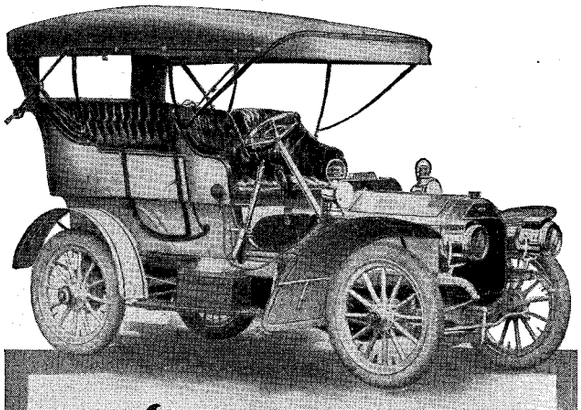
Similarly good values in Towels, Bed Linens, Quilts and Blankets.

Mail orders have our prompt attention.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York.

Registered Trade-Mark



Peerless

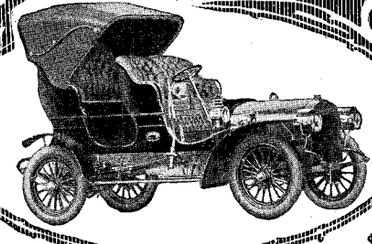
The car that goes when you want to go—where you want to go—as fast as you want to go and stops only when you want to stop.

It runs smoothly—noiselessly, without perceptible vibration—is simple in mechanical construction—easily controlled and luxurious in its appointments.

"A Peerless Achievement"
is an interesting book that tells why the Peerless excels and what it has actually done on the road and track. It is sent on request.

Peerless Motor Car Co., 37 Lisbon St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.
Branch Agencies in all large Cities.

WE DEFY COMPETITION



Model K $3,000

In selecting a car, it isn't the price that should be given first consideration, but what you get for what you pay should determine if you've made a profitable purchase. It's also necessary to choose a car that's so good that you'll always have pleasure when using it.

Such a Car is the Haynes

Catalog on request. Factory inspection invited.

THE HAYNES-APPERSON CO., Kokomo, Ind.
Member A. L. A. M.

NEW YORK CHICAGO

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